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LS

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FEDERAL BUREAU

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VALUE, NATIONAL ARCHIVES

INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number

~~DO NOT DESTROY~~

See also Nos.

Volume Number
Serials

1-134

Hutchinson 5/19/71
Dead

LOUISVILLE FILE NO. 157-1219

REVIEWED ON 3-28-83

FOR FOIA-PA

190-248
(mla)

DO NOT DESTROY

KEEP ON TOP

FOIA/PA
Do Not Destroy Serial entire file
Prior to 3-28-88
File No. 190-248

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Evicted

Out on the sidewalk with all their belongings, a Louisville couple wonders where to go next..

By JOHN FILATREAU

Courier-Journal Staff Writer

"Oooohh, I gotta have something for nerves," moaned Bernice Day. "Oooohhh, I can't stand it any more."

Mrs. Day, 46, used to live with her husband, Lowell, 55, in a two-room, \$16-a-week apartment over W. E. Cushenberry's Coin Launderette at 1047 S. Sixth just south of downtown Louisville.

But yesterday the couple were moved to new lodgings—outside, on the Sixth Street curb. All their belongings were gathered into piles as they pondered their alternatives, wondered where to go.

The Days had become involved in a slice of residential life—eviction—and it had cut them deep.

Mrs. Day wandered up and down the sidewalk—moaning, stopping to call attention to one or another item on the disorderly pile, now and then shouting some epithet of despair or anger.

Dressed in a sleeveless cotton dress she grew cold, and someone offered her a frayed denim jacket with a Confederate flag on one shoulder. She bent over the pile of belongings:

"Just look at that!" she shouted, lifting a shiny canister. "Five pounds of sugar, shot to hell! And my coffee, spilled all over. My meat's going to rot! Oooohh! Look at my pillowcases; look at 'em, sittin' there in that dirt! Dirty clothes, clean clothes..." Her voice strained after its apex of disgust... "Just look at it!"

The object of Mrs. Day's anger was her landlord and—at least for yesterday—her arch-enemy: W. E. Cushenberry. He wandered on the edge of the action, ducking into his coin laundry, emerging for an occasional verbal exchange, sometimes roaring off in his late-model car.

"I had an extension, I had an extension," Mrs. Day asserted, waving a much-folded and soiled order of eviction. "Look, I had an extension." Indeed, the handwriting along the top of the notice said she had until Friday to move out.

"I went over to the Manly Area Council this morning, and when I came back, they was throwing things out the windows!" Mrs. Day continued. "They was strung out all the way to the alley, stuff all over the place... Throwing stuff out of the windows! The constable told me, 'There ain't a thing you can do.' Why, they took a whole garbage can full of my papers out, I don't know what they did with them... Look at that: my olives is all drained!"

Cushenberry defended himself.

"I put up with as much of it as I could," he said. "They haven't paid me any rent for months, and they owe me \$60 of my own money. Then when they got behind, they started making a lot of racket up there. They were keeping customers away from my laundrette."

Typical eviction—charges and counter-charges.

By noon, a fair-sized crowd of sympathizers had gathered. Jerry Hall and Carol Thomas, representing the Louisville Tenants' Union... George Jones and John Haycraft, representing the Black Workers' Coalition... neighbors... sightseers.

The Days' beagle dog, Sammy, seemed unconcerned about the whole grand mess. He wandered up and down the sidewalk, stopping now and then to sniff something or beg for a little stroking. Lowell Day seemed nearly as calm.

"Since last November I've had four heart attacks..." he said, as if to explain.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE A10

COURIER JOURNAL
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Date: 5-4-72
Edition: MORNING

Author:
Editor:
Title: BARRY BINGHAM

Character: 100-5456
or 157-726
Classification: 157-1219
Submitting Office: LS

☐ Being Investigated

157-1219-134

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 6 1972	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

his lack of enthusiasm. "I'd call them light heart attacks. ... I'm a journeyman painter, but I haven't been able to work much lately. And I'll tell you this: There ain't been no booze in that apartment."

Later, Cynthia Crenshaw and Lillie Tyson, special police officers for the Louisville Sanitation Department, drove up in an official car, and the crowd gathered round.

The two young officers seemed unsure what their reaction should be. They listened for a moment, glanced at the eviction notice, then drove off.

A little later, Louisville Police Department officers Ronald Pittenger and Raymond Cary drove up in their patrol car. The policemen listened to Cushenberry, then heard the Days' side of the tale. They listened patiently, then noted that the eviction notice was legally in order and that the eviction would have to stand.

"We don't have anything to do with evictions," said Pittenger, quietly. "Now you can't harass this man. ... We have to protect his rights, too. ..."

The sympathizers then wandered away—disappointed. The officers remained in their parked car, and said they intended to leave soon "unless there's some more trouble."

Then Mrs. Day fell against a sympathizer and sobbed on his shoulder. Finally someone offered to take her to Norton Memorial Infirmary "for a shot or something—for my nerves."

Later, Mrs. Day's Legal Aid lawyer, Dennis E. Bricking, clarified the case's legal points:

He said Cushenberry first sought the eviction order March 30 in the Court of the Justice of the Peace, 2nd Magisterial District. A 30-day notice was granted, and Mrs. Day had been looking for another place to live—with no luck.

He said Cushenberry had received a writ of possession from the court on Monday, with an eviction date of May 3—yesterday. But Bricking said he had called the court, on Mrs. Day's urging, and requested a further respite, until Friday. Bricking says the court agreed.

"But it's a matter of their good graces at that point," Bricking said yesterday. "All I can say is that the eviction was legal—but contrary to their promise to me."

Carol Thomas of the Tenants' Union said yesterday she hoped to be able to get the Days an apartment in the Hillebrand House, 1235 S. Third, but that she'd need a statement of disability from a doctor before it could be arranged.

Mrs. Day said she suffers from bronchitis, arthritis and "bad feet," adding "but won't nobody doctor me."

Carol Thomas said the Days moved to Louisville from Florida last spring. They were judged disabled by public assistance officials in Florida, she said, but don't qualify under the rules of the Metropolitan Social Services Department or the state.

During the year they've lived in Louisville, Carol Thomas said, the Days have been evicted before, but never so abruptly.

By last night, no permanent home had been found for the Days.



MRS. LOWELL DAY, left, and her husband, right, stand among their belongings with John Haycraft, of the Black Workers' Coalition, and Cynthia Crenshaw and Lillie Tyson, special police.



Staff Photos by Paul Schühmann

SITTING on the doorstep of what was once their home, Mrs. Day and her husband wonder where to go.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOUISVILLE [REDACTED]

FROM : SA BARTLEY J. GORI

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] (GHETTO)

DATE: 5/3/72

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

On 4/21/72, source provided the following information:

He has heard of the Junta of Militant Organizations (JOMO), and from what he has heard, JOMO was an anti-white organization with the intention of somehow overthrowing the whites. He recalls that the JOMO office was located somewhere around 32nd and Broadway on Broadway on the south side of the street. He knows an individual named STERLING NEAL who was associated with JOMO. He describes NEAL as an extremely militant individual who is very anti-white. STERLING NEAL no longer resides in Louisville. He is a student at Michigan State University; however, NEAL often returns to Louisville to visit. Source is aware that NEAL was in town the weekend of 4/15-16/72. NEAL is very friendly with HENRY OWENS who was on the Louisville Board of Aldermen. Source believes that they are both associated with Stop Dope Now Program. In source's opinion, NEAL is much more intelligent than OWENS, and that when they worked together in the Stop Dope Now Program, NEAL was the brains and OWENS was merely the front man. OWENS and NEAL remain friendly, and when NEAL returns to visit Louisville, they still get together. It is source's

*All information contained
herein is unclassified
6/25/82 by 8269
slr*

- [REDACTED]
- 1 - 157-1161 (JOMO)
 - 1 - 157-808 (NEAL)
 - 1 - 157-1206 (WILLIAMS)
 - 1 - 157-1245 (GULLEY)
 - 1 - 157-1301 (SIMMONS)
 - 1 - 157-1469 (BCSD)
 - 1 - 157-1397 (BPP)
 - 1 - 157-583 (R. SIMS)
 - ① - 157-1219 (BWC)
 - 1 - 157-1477 (ALEXANDER)
 - 1 - 157-1384 (BAINES)
 - 1 - 157-1558 (WINFIELD)

BJG:slb
(14)

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

157-1219-133

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FBI - LOUISVILLE	

1/ky

[REDACTED]

opinion that OWENS is a fairly intelligent individual, but not nearly as intelligent as he considers himself to be. Source has heard OWENS talk often in a rather militant fashion. On these occasions, OWENS has assumed an anti-white posture. OWENS often talks about gaining equality for the black man, and through his work, he hopes to provide blacks with equal job opportunities, adequate housing, etc. Source feels that OWENS is not really militant, at least not in the same fashion that STERLING NEAL is. Source feels that OWENS engages in a lot of rhetoric while NEAL is truly a militant.

Source knows HENRI WILLIAMS and CLEO GULLEY. He is aware that both were associated with JOMO and that on one occasion two or three months ago HENRI WILLIAMS and CLEO GULLEY traveled to Florida and then returned to Louisville. He does not know the reason for this journey.

CLEO GULLEY is now pregnant. Source believes that she is getting married to JAMES REED. Source believes that REED is employed as a social worker or a counselor of some sort.

Source has heard of the Black Committee for Self-Defense (BCSD); however, he does not know anything about it. Source is not familiar with anyone named BEN SIMMONS.

Source is aware that the Black Panther Party (BPP) has established a chapter in Louisville. He is aware of this because the weekend of 4/8-9/72, four young Negro males came into Mr. D's Inferno, which is a bar in the West End. One of them apparently was the spokesman for the four and asked to see the operator. When the operator arrived, this individual apologized to him for some type of disturbance which had occurred earlier in the evening in the parking lot outside of Mr. D's Inferno.

[REDACTED]

This individual asked to use the microphone, and the owner allowed him to do so. This individual then announced that he and the individuals with him were members of the BPP and that they had established a chapter in Louisville. He apologized for the earlier incident and said to show their good faith they would clean up the parking lot and police the entire area.

Two of the four individuals, which were apparently involved in the earlier incident, then placed signs on themselves which read "I am a do-nothing revolutionary." They then proceeded to sweep out the lot with brooms and generally police the area. When they were done, they rolled up their signs, got in a 1966 or 1967 light brown Oldsmobile, two-door hardtop, and drove away.

Source related that this has been his only exposure to the BPP and that he has heard no talk in the black community regarding the party's presence here in Louisville.

Source has heard of the Black Workers Coalition (BWC) and is aware that it has an office at 23rd and Oak. Source has heard that the BWC is an organization set up to handle grievances that black workers have regarding their employments. As far as he knows, it is not a violent organization and has no association with the BPP. Source does not know anyone who is associated with the BWC.

Source recalled that there is an individual named JOHN (LNU) who was with the Stop Dope Now Program and is now employed as a counselor somewhere in the California area. Source recalled that this individual, while associated with the Stop Dope Now Program, was a close associate of STERLING NEAL, and JOHN (LNU), like NEAL, seems to be very violence prone. JOHN (LNU) is approximately 30 years old.

Source observed a photograph of STERLING NEAL and identified him. Source observed the photograph of ROBERT SIMS and said he has seen this individual around, but does not know his name.

[REDACTED]

Source has heard that the heat is really on the pushers in the black community. Whether this heat is in any way associated with the BPP, source does not know.

On 4/24/72, [REDACTED] advised that in regard to the above-described incident involving four BPP members at Mr. D's Inferno, three of the individuals involved were G. T. ALEXANDER, UMOJA, and JOHN WINFIELD. Source indicated that G. T. ALEXANDER made the announcement that they represented the BPP and that the two individuals who wore the signs and had to clean the parking lot were UMOJA and JOHN WINFIELD. Source related that the incident which had occurred earlier that same evening was a fight between UMOJA and WINFIELD against an unidentified individual who had testified against a friend of WINFIELD, and as a result of this testimony, WINFIELD's friend had gotten time in prison. Source does not know who the fourth individual was that evening, but he guesses that it may have been GERONIMO.

Date prepared

5/2/72

Date received

4/24/72

Received from (name or symbol number)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

Received by

SA BARTLEY J. GORI

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☒ in person

☐ by telephone

☐ by mail

☒ orally

☐ recording device

☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

4/26/72

Dictated

to

Mary Lou Ham

Date of Report

4/24/72

Date(s) of activity

4/10-23/72

Transcribed

5/2/72

Authenticated

by Informant

Brief description of activity or material

Source provided information re BWC and its members.

File where original is located if not attached

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____.

Remarks:

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN, IF UTILIZED IN COMMUNICATIONS PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION, SHOULD BE APPROPRIATELY PARAPHRASED TO FURTHER PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF INSTANT SOURCE.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

1-157-1503 (ROBERTS)
1-157-1504 (RAPIER)
1-157-1505 (JENNINGS)
① 1-157-1219 (BWC)
1-157-1469 (BCSD)
1-157-90 (SCLC)

BJG/mlh

(7)

mlh

Block Stamp

157-1219-132

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 8 1972	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

April 24, 1972
Louisville, Kentucky

The Black Workers Coalition (BWC) continues to have regularly scheduled meetings on Sundays from 1 to 5 PM. These meetings are very well attended and still take the form of discussions. Roosevelt Roberts has indicated that he is well pleased with the response being afforded the BWC in the black community. He feels that the interest has increased as a result of the publicity given the BWC as a result of the demonstration at which a building was torn down and also due to the Martin Luther King Commemoration March on April 4, 1972. Roberts has indicated that he plans to get as much publicity as possible in the next several months.

The BWC has discussed demonstrating against Kroger's and Consolidated for alleged discrimination in their hiring practices and discrimination in regard to the treatment of black workers. Roberts has indicated that all demonstrations and in fact all activities of the BWC will be peaceful, complying with the philosophy of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). Roberts has made no direct mention regarding an alliance or any type of association with the Black Panther Party (BPP), but he has on several occasions expressed disdain for the Panther Party and its violent philosophy. As far as source knows neither Roberts nor any other representative of the BWC has attempted to form any type of coalition or working arrangement with the BPP. Source feels that it is highly unlikely that any such alliance will be formed.

It is source's opinion that both Roosevelt Roberts and Moscoe Rapier are non-violent. Since Louis Jennings has been kicked out of the BWC there has been no more talk of violence, and the entire BWC operation seems to be running smooth. Jennings has not returned to the BWC since being kicked out by Roberts.

Although Roberts has indicated that he is non-violent, he has also indicated that now that he has gained the attention of the public by way of BWC demonstrations and other activities, he plans to keep the public's attention by continuing to demonstrate as often as possible. It is his feeling that publicity may lead to action and that such action will help the plight of the black man, however, without publicity there is no hope for any such action.

The BWC continues to hold drug meetings throughout the week and Gladys Childress continues to lead these classes. These classes are attended almost entirely by very young people.

Source has indicated that Orville or William Gerton is not a member of the BWC and as far as source knows has never been by the BWC office.

2*

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'Hot line' to investigate complaints on police

A coalition of religious and civil rights groups has set up a telephone "hot line" to investigate complaints of mistreatment by Louisville police.

Houston Wheeler and Dan Preston, both Louisville Presbyterian Seminary students, said notices of the 24-hour telephone-answering service, which began operation last week, have been posted throughout poverty areas of the city.

"We intend to offer comfort, understanding and empathy to people who feel they have been the victims of police harassment or brutality," said Wheeler.

He said a team of "investigators," including students and poor people, will try to determine the validity of the complaints, advise people how to proceed with them, and in some cases accompany them to the city police Bureau of Inspectional Services, which reviews such complaints.

"People need support to pursue their grievances," said Preston. "Complaining to one policeman about what another policeman did to him isn't an easy thing to do."

"Most people in Louisville don't even know that the Bureau of Inspectional Services exists," he added. "If people do

know it exists, they don't think the police department can judge their cases impartially, or they feel they'll get negative results to their complaints."

Wheeler said it is impossible to predict how many complaints the hot line will receive in a week, but that groups he has been working with have come up with 30 complaints of alleged brutality during the last five months.

In 11 sample complaints, Wheeler said, six persons who claimed to be victims of police harassment didn't file formal complaints with the police bureau, four filed complaints but were never contacted during investigations and one complaint was substantiated by police.

Groups supporting the hot line are:

St. Stephen's Community Center, Louisville Tenants Union, the Urban League, the Black Panther Party, the Southern Conference Education Fund (SCEF); the Louisville Civil Liberties Union, the Louisville Area Council on Religion and Race, Project Understanding, Community United for Justice, and the Black Workers Coalition.

The hotline service is located at the offices of SCEF at 3210 W. Broadway.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE A7

COURIER JOURNAL
LOUISVILLE, KY.

4-26-72

Date: MORNING

Edition:

Author:

Editor: BARRY BINGHAM

Title:

100-197 157-1469
157-1219 100-5465

Character: 100-1756

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

LS

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APR 26 1972	
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DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Blacks quit anti-bias panel to protest 'lack of power'

All five black members of an antidiscrimination committee of United Auto Workers Local 862 have resigned to protest their "powerlessness" on the committee, the Black Workers Coalition announced yesterday.

The committee, revived about a year and a half ago, was given the task of investigating complaints of discrimination against UAW members who work at the two Ford Motor Co. plants in Jefferson County. Ford's truck plant is at 11200 Westport Road, and its passenger car assembly plant is on Grade Lane.

Roosevelt Roberts, coalition chairman, said the five black committee members, including himself, have been denied a voice in discrimination cases. He said a

request for a black to sit on grievance hearings involving alleged complaints of discrimination was denied by the union.

Roberts said the coalition is now creating its own 10-member committee to handle discrimination complaints.

Sam Accordinio, Local 862's recording secretary, declined to comment on the Black Workers Coalition charges about the committee, saying he wasn't familiar with its operations. Other top union officers were said to be out of town yesterday.

About 400 to 450 of Ford's approximately 4,800 hourly production and maintenance workers at the two plants are Negro.

—PAGE A14

COURIER JOURNAL
LOUISVILLE, KY.

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Edition: MORNING
Author:
Editor:
Title: BARRY BINGHAM

Character:
or
Classification: 157-1219
Submitting Office: LS

☐ Being Investigated

157-1219-130

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APR 26 1972	
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COPY SENT BUREAU 4-26-72

DO NOT DESTROY - FOIPA

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Black Workers Coalition

*Organizations that have something
to say about western Louisville*

Louisville Tenants' Union

By **BILL PETERSON**
Courier-Journal Staff Writer

Item: A decaying, vacant house near the corner of 18th and Magazine is drawing rats and winos. So 12 people start tearing down, brick by brick, to dramatize their complaints about delapidated buildings in Louisville.

Police arrest the 12. The city Department of Building and Housing Inspection announces it has no money left in its budget to demolish abandoned buildings. Two weeks later the building is torn down by the owner.

Item: On a recent Saturday afternoon, 50 people, many of them teen-agers form a picket line in front of Cap's Crispy Chicken, 2101 W. Broadway. They claim Cap's has backed down on a promise to support a "crisis fund" for a private drug-and-alcohol program. Several days later, owners of the food outlet meet with sponsors of the fund and the dispute ends, although each side has a different version of the agreement.

Crisis fund spokesmen say the owners agreed to give 50 free chicken certificates to their cause each month. The owners—claiming they've donated \$4,500 worth of free chicken to needy groups in western Louisville since they opened last September—say they volunteered to consider supplying chicken to any specific activity the group sponsors for young people in the community.

Members of two small but controversial groups—the Louisville Tenants' Union and the Black Workers Coalition—were at the center of both the above confrontations, and promise to be involved in still more in coming months.

Although their tactics have been attacked by some critics as "intimidating" and "bordering on extortion," spokesmen for at least one of the groups say they have no intention of changing them.

Both groups feel that businesses in black areas of western Louisville—particularly those owned by whites who live elsewhere—have a responsibility to return some of the money they make to groups working in the area.

"Our people are going to be picketing all over the place this summer," says

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page B 1

Courier-Journal
& Times

Louisville, Ky.

Date: 4/23/72

Edition: Sunday

Author:

Editor: Barry Bingham

Title:

100-5465

157-1219

Character: 157-726

or 157-Roberts

Classification: 157-Slaughter

Submitting Office: 157-Rapier

☐ Being Investigated LS

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

157-1219-129

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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APR 24 1972	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

Roosevelt Roberts, the 32-year-old chairman of the Black Workers Coalition. "It's just a matter of time before we get around to all the businesses in our community."

What are these two groups? What are their goals, their programs? Who are their members? What are they up to?

The Black Workers Coalition (BWC) is apparently the stronger of the two. The Louisville affiliate of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, it has changed that some of the city's largest industries—including the Ford Motor Co., General Electric and International Harvester—with racial discrimination had urged black workers to stay off their jobs on several occasions. It also has sponsored annual memorial services for Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

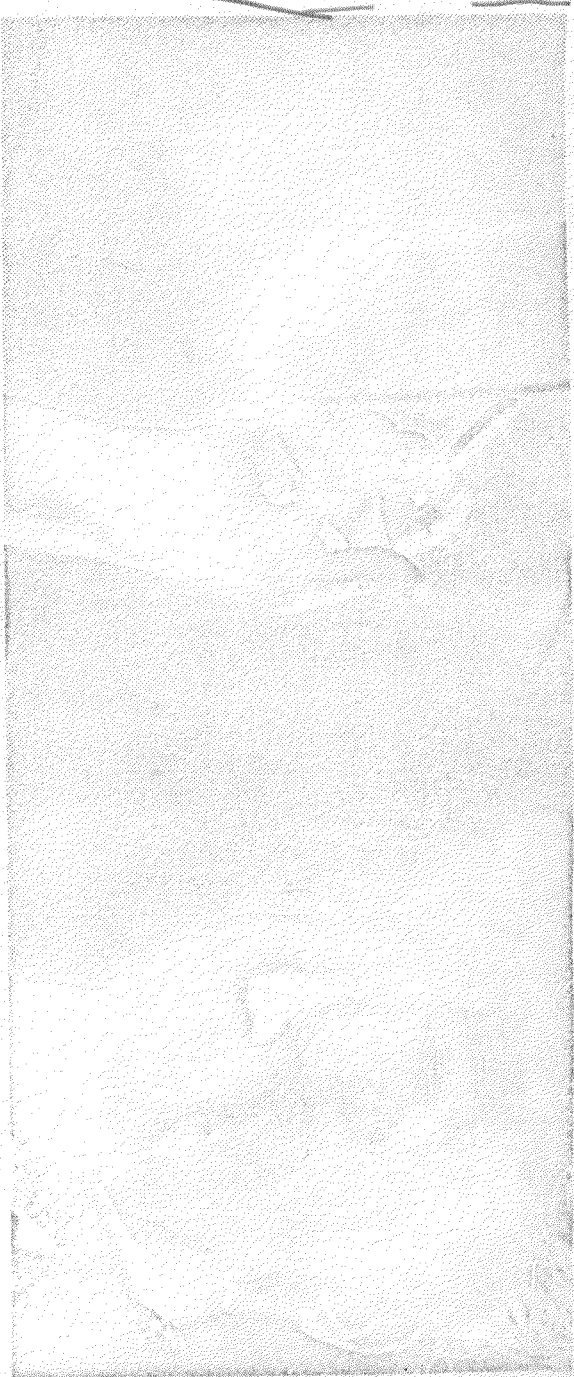
Traditionally, Louisville civil-rights groups have been dominated by professional people, ministers and students. Not so with BWC.

Roberts, the coalition chairman, is an assembly-line worker at the Ford Motor Co. He feels that the coalition has won some concessions from large industries. But he adds that "the man and the system are a hellava thing to fight" and that many blacks shy away from his group because of its militancy.

Nonetheless, the coalition claims a paid membership of 700, although Roberts says only 100 are currently active. It also has started a Youth Coalition, numbering 40 to 50.

Most members are factory workers. Ronald G. Stauffer, the group's treasurer and program director, for example, works at General Electric. Meanwhile, Roberts, its political action committee chairman, works at International Harvester. Vice chairman Moscoe T. Rapier Jr. formerly worked at Ford and is now engaged in a lengthy discrimination suit against the company.

"We're an organization interested in what's happening in the community. . . . We feel most blacks are working people and that the way to solve oppressive tactics is to get black people together," said BWC Chairman Roberts as he sat on a folding chair in the coalition's storefront offices at 23rd and Oak. A half-dozen of the group's leaders were gathered around a table. Each in



CAROL THOMAS: "Most people are still afraid to join us."

Staff photo by Jon Webb

turn told something about the group's activities.

Several key points emerged from their remarks, including a deep resentment against "racist institutions" . . . a sense of outrage that many companies give black workers the dirtiest jobs with the least chance of advancement. . . . A feeling that industries have used tokenism to divide blacks . . . a distrust of unions as well as management . . . belief that the Louisville-Jefferson County Human Relations Commission is ineffective in dealing with discrimination cases . . . a feeling that businesses in poor black areas should be "controlled by the community."

" . . . a general distrust of the media. "We always deal with people on a friendly basis. We don't approach any company unless we've gotten a complaint from someone," said Slaughter, the 25-year-old program director. "Then they call us extortionists. We feel it's unjust for any business to come in and rip off our community. They're the real criminals, the real extortionists."

The coalition has designed several programs to deal with community problems and attract support.

Last November, for example, it opened a drug and alcohol program, run by Mrs. Gladys E. Childress, a registered nurse and executive secretary of the coalition. It also planned to start a breakfast program for youngsters from poor families, but was unable to raise the money to do so.

The drug-alcoholism program attracts about 25 persons, mostly youngsters, to its weekly meetings. "We stress black identity, black culture and goal setting," said Mrs. Childress. "We say you can get a high of a different kind than what you've been coping out on."

The BWC is a strictly volunteer organization and its programs have been hampered by a lack of money and personnel. It's now embarked on a campaign to raise money to put out a monthly newspaper and start a program to provide food and shelter for the poor. The encounter at Cap's Crispy Chicken,

which its owners say was due to a misunderstanding, was part of this effort. Several other businesses, including Kentucky Fried Chicken outlets in western Louisville, have agreed to contribute to the fund, according to coalition spokesmen.

The coalition also joins with other groups to protest various alleged injustices. Recently, for example, its members joined about 200 blacks in presenting a list of demands to city officials, calling for, among other things, a new community center in the Russell area west of downtown (story, Page A 20), an end to "police brutality," better low-cost housing and improved health and educational facilities.

"We work with any organization willing to work with the total problem of the community," says coalition Chairman Roberts.

Among these organizations is the Lou-

isville Tenants' Union, a group which believes tenants should band together to negotiate with landlords, real estate agents and public agencies that are supposed to work for the benefit of the poor.

"We've had a working alliance with the coalition since they demonstrated against Ford Motor Co.," says Mrs. Carol Thomas, a volunteer community worker with the group.

The Tenants' Union is a small but vocal group adept at attracting publicity to housing problems. "I don't really believe it exists except in Carol Thomas' mind and Courier-Journal clippings," one real estate man says sarcastically.

Mrs. Thomas, who has worked in various civil-rights campaigns in the South since 1959, acknowledges that "most people are still afraid to join us."

She says the Tenants' Union has 20 or 30 "hard-core activists" in its total membership of 200. The group, part of a national poor people's organization, was formed in Louisville in early 1970, largely at the instigation of a group of social workers concerned about housing problems.

Since then, its activities have been financed by grants, which have totaled \$2,000 so far in 1972, from the American Friends Service Committee, a Quaker-related group.

The Tenants' Union has attracted attention for, among other things, placing a welfare family of eight in two rooms at a downtown motel; staging a drive to get a voice for the poor in the formation of a new housing code; staging a sit-in at City Hall in behalf of a poor family looking for housing; and picketing a real estate agent who is a member of the state Commission on Human Rights.

Despite strong opposition from city officials and landlords, Tenant's Union leaders feel the group has scored several victories. For example, it won a seat for poor and moderate-income renters on an advisory committee drawing up the new housing code. It has found homes for dozens of poor people in public and

private housing. And its leaders say it has drawn attention to "the crisis of low-income housing" in Louisville.

One recent example of this is the demolition project near 18th and Magazine in which the Tenants' Union joined with the Plymouth Settlement House, the Black Workers Coalition, the Community United for Justice, Clergy and Laymen Concerned and the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, Ky.

The action grew out of a conference on housing held at Plymouth Settlement House, 1626 W. Chestnut, during which a resident complained about the vacant house near her home.

"We wanted to clean the disgrace out of the neighborhood," Mrs. Thomas says. "So we started using our own hands."

Among the 12 people arrested in the incident were Mrs. Thomas and five nuns. Although the building's owner later demolished the house, apparently at the urging of the city, Mrs. Thomas still faces legal action. Her trial is set for Aug. 24.

The Tenants' Union and the other groups involved in the demolition plan to continue their efforts to dramatize the housing conditions in the Russell Area.

But John Train, salaried coordinator for the Tenants' Union, says the group is now spending more and more of its time in less dramatic activities, such as recruiting new members into block clubs, working on the housing code, researching the activities of city landlords, keeping an eye on eviction proceedings and keeping track of openings in public housing projects.

Train feels the union needs more members before it can become an effective force.

"Sometimes there's a strong need to demonstrate, but usually demonstrations are one-shot deals," he says. "Once the demonstration is over and the issue solved, everyone goes home. This isn't an effective way to organize. We want to organize around needs."

"All we're trying to do is get people better housing," says Train.



Staff Photo by Ford Reid

ROOSEVELT ROBERTS

"Our people are going to be picketing all over the place this

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4/13/72

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SA BARTLEY J. GORI

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

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☒ by telephone

☐ by mail

☒ orally

☐ recording device

☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:
Date

Date of Report

Dictated 4/7/72 to SHARON LEE BROCK

4/3, 4/4, & 4/6/72

Date(s) of activity

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Authenticated
by Informant

3/30, 4/2, 4/3, &
4/6/72

Brief description of activity or material

Black Committee for Self-Defense (BCSD)

and its members.

File where original is located if not attached

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____

Remarks:

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN, IF UTILIZED IN COMMUNICATIONS
PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION, SHOULD BE APPROPRIATELY PARA-
PHRASED TO FURTHER PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF INSTANT SOURCE.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

1 - 157-1547 (FUGETT)
1 - 157-1558 (WINFIELD)
1 - 157-1384 (BAINES)
1 - 157-1497 (ALEXANDER)
1 - 157-1571 (COSTON)
1 - 157-1552 (R. HARWELL)
1 - 157-1486 (JOHN JONES)
1 - 157-1535 (DAVIS)
1 - 157-1301 (B. SIMMONS)
1 - 157-1481 (J. SIMMONS)
1 - 157-1544 (CONWAY)
1 - 157-1574 (SPAULDING)
1 - 157-1276 (WRIGHT)
1 - 157-1246 (MOORE)
1 - 157-1569 (L. HARWELL)
1 - 157-1397 (BPP)
1 - 157-1469 (BCSD)
1 - 157-1575 (HARRIS)
① - 157-1219 (BWC)
1 - 157-1503 (ROBERTS)
1 - 157-1504 (RAPIER)

1 - 157-1505 (JENNINGS)
1 - 157-1548 (GERTON)
1 - 157-1546 (CAIRO RALLY)
1 - 157- (CHERYL DANIELS)
1 - 157-617 (BSU - UL)
1 - 157-1218 (BSU - JCC)
1 - 157-583 (R. SIMS)
1 - 157-1557 (TAYLOR)
1 - 157-1206 (H. WILLIAMS)

BJG:slb
(31)

Block Stamp

157-1219-128

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 8 1972	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

ADMINISTRATIVE:

On 4/6/72, source reported that an individual named KUYU had been at the University of Louisville on 4/5/72. This individual named KUYU is the same individual who was at the BCSD sponsored drug conference on 3/25/72 who was carrying a chrome-plated .38 caliber revolver and who stated he could represent Loretto High School if this was desired.

On a prior occasion, source observed a photograph of ROBERT KUYU SIMS. Source did not know this individual's name, but stated that this individual had been at the BCSD office on two occasions and had talked about spending \$400.00 on a girl.

Source now states that the individual he knows as KUYU and the individual he identified in the photograph (SIMS) are not the same person.

At the time source identified the photograph of SIMS, although he did not know his name, this information was channeled into SIMS' file. It is apparent now that source was mistaken as to the photograph he identified as SIMS, and that the individual he had identified from that photograph is unknown. This is submitted in an effort to clarify and aid the Case Agent regarding ROBERT SIMS.

In regard to CHERYL DANIELS, it is noted that there have been previous references made to a CHERYL (LNU) and/or SHERILL (LNU). It is believed that CHERYL DANIELS is identical to these references.

- B* -
COVER PAGE

Louisville, Kentucky
April 3, 1972

J. J. Fugett was seen at Park DuValle on Thursday, March 30, 1972. He commented that there had been a Black Committee for Self-Defense (BCSD) security meeting on Wednesday, March 29, 1972. He stated not many people were there; however, he did not say where the meeting was held. The meeting was originally scheduled for Thursday, March 30, 1972, but Fugett did not give any reason for the switch although he did indicate that it was kind of an impromptu meeting. Fugett did not say why he was at Park DuValle.

BCSD held its regular meeting on Sunday, April 2, 1972. J. J. Fugett was officer of the day. The meeting began at 6:00 p.m. and among those present were G. T. Alexander, Ron (Last Name Unknown), Lumumba, Geronimo, Brother S. Regina Harwell, Bruce Conway, Herb Jones, and Leroy Davis, Jr. Ben Simmons did not arrive at the meeting until about 7:00 p.m. There were about six new people there, but none of them indicated that they wanted to become members.

Bruce Conway gave a class on "How to Stop Bleeding". Afterwards, G. T. Alexander discussed the ten-point program of the Black Panther Party (BPP). He also discussed marijuana and whether or not it was a dangerous drug. He was questioned whether or not an individual who sells marijuana is a pusher and whether or not that individual should be eliminated. Alexander indicated he sees nothing wrong with marijuana, but he feels that the community should decide whether an individual who sells marijuana is a pusher and whether he should be eliminated. Alexander spoke until about 7:30 and the meeting was over about 8:00. Don (Last Name Unknown) (Spaulding) and Tommy Smith were not at the meeting. Don (Last Name Unknown) has not been at the BCSD

for three or four days, and J. J. Fugett seemed to be confused about this.

New assignments were given. Gordon Moore was made labor coordinator and was assigned the task of implementing the BCSD program in local factories.

Herb Jones is the community coordinator; Bruce Conway is the medical coordinator; and Laurice Harwell is the nurse. Laurice Harwell is not believed to be a militant.

After the meeting, G. T. Alexander, John Winfield, Umoja, Regina Harwell, Bruce Conway, Ben Simmons, and Herb Jones stayed at the BCSD office and rapped. G. T. Alexander said that only the officer of the day should stay at the BCSD office. The rest of the members should be out in the community working.

Ben Simmons indicated that he would like to travel to his grandfather's farm for firearms practice. He stated that he and Judi had used the farm for firearms practice on the previous Saturday and that Judi enjoyed firing the 30.06 so much that she wanted to return again to fire it.

No mention was made of attending the Martin Luther King March on April 4, 1972. There will be a meeting on April 3, 1972 at 7:00 p.m. at the BCSD office regarding the Dope Front trying to be established in Louisville.

Simmons indicated that the BCSD plans to change the sign in front of the office to a Black Panther Party (BPP) sign as soon as possible. Simmons was looking for an additional bed for one of the brothers from New York who was sleeping on the floor. Ben indicated that they have one Panther crib, but would like to get another one. Simmons also indicated that Ron (Last Name Unknown) (Harris) needs a crib. Simmons indicated that the ideal situation would be to have three Panther cribs.

In the near future Simmons hopes to have the BCSD office opened 24 hours a day. Simmons indicated that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is supposed to pay for a telephone installed at the BCSD headquarters. There is no security meeting planned for the week of April 2, 1972 to April 8, 1972.

Louisville, Kentucky
April 4, 1972

Source observed photographs of Roosevelt Roberts, Moscoe Rapiet, Louis Jennings, and Orville Gerton, and stated that he has never seen any of these individuals and as far as he knows they have never been at the Black Committee for Self-Defense (BCSD) office.

Source observed a photograph of Donald Allen Spaulding and stated that this is the same Donald Spaulding who is the security officer for the BCSD.

On Monday, April 3, 1972, at approximately 5:00 p.m., Gordon Moore was at the BCSD office. He advised that the BCSD would not attend the Martin Luther King March sponsored by the Black Workers Coalition (BWC) as a group. However, there would be no objection if any individual members of the BCSD wanted to participate in the march. John Winfield had been officer of the day, but at 5:00 p.m. was not present at the BCSD office. Gordon Moore stated the meeting that was scheduled for 7:00 p.m. regarding the United Drug Front apparently would not be held because Ben Simmons had indicated to Gordon Moore earlier in the day that he was going somewhere and would not be back until late that evening.

Ben Simmons has indicated that he and his wife, Judi Simmons, have practiced firearms on his grandfather's farm. He mentioned that Judi had enjoyed firing his 30.06. Simmons stated that he has fired both his 30.06 and his M-1 carbine.

Judi Simmons has access to G. T. Alexander's Volkswagen and drives it a great deal.

Ben Simmons has made no further mention of the six-week deadline which he had earlier imposed regarding the acquisition of firearms by BCSD members. No further mention has been made of the rally at Cairo, Illinois. The BCSD has made no plans to attend this rally.

There has been some talk at the BCSD of starting a nursery which would be called the Liberation School. The classes will be held on Saturday and will be run by Cheryl (Last Name Unknown) who will be Liberation School Coordinator. Cheryl (Last Name Unknown) is described as a Negro female about 24 years old, 5 feet 6 inches, large build, dark complexion, large Afro, drives a 1963 dark blue Valiant with a Kentucky license.

Simmons mentioned he has a telephone at his apartment, but the number is unknown at this time.

John Winfield mentioned that he, Winfield, and Umoja were tried on Wednesday, March 29, 1972. Both were found guilty and were given sentences of seven days by which they will have to be at the office to clean up, etc., and will have to make known their whereabouts to the BCSD at all times. Winfield did not say why he and Umoja had been tried.

Louisville, Kentucky
April 6, 1972

Ben Simmons' telephone number at his apartment is 772-0906. It is believed that this number is actually subscribed to by Laurice Harwell.

On April 5, 1972, at approximately 11:00 a.m., the Black Committee for Self-Defense (BCSD) office was closed. However, Don Spaulding, Tommy Smith, Geronimo, Bruce Conway, Laurice Harwell, Judi Simmons, and Ben Simmons were at 1134 South 18th. At approximately 11:10 all of them left 1134 South 18th and traveled to the University of Louisville (UL) where Ben Simmons was supposed to deliver a speech at 12:00 p.m. Simmons, however, could not begin his speech until 1:30 p.m. because he was waiting for a bus load of people to arrive from Russell Junior High School. This bus never arrived.

G. T. Alexander has not been seen for two days and everyone is concerned about him. He allegedly got a check for \$800.00 and was supposed to pay the BCSD rent as well as take care of some other bills of the BCSD. Ben Simmons is annoyed with G. T. Alexander because he disappeared without telling anyone and also because on the day he disappeared he had several appointments with some individuals at Russell Junior High School and he stood these people up. Ben Simmons mentioned that he is considering writing a report to remove G. T. Alexander from the collective leadership of the BCSD.

Ben Simmons delivered his speech at a meeting of the University College Building in the upstairs lounge at UL. There were approximately 20 people at this meeting including Kuyu Sims and Henri Williams. Ben Simmons spoke about political prisoners, defining them and providing examples. Simmons stated that the black

community should aid escapees and Henri Williams and Kuyu both agreed. Kuyu was carrying a .38 nickel-plated revolver in a brief case.

The speech and discussion lasted until approximately 4:00 p.m. The BCSD contingency then left the University of Louisville and returned to the BCSD office. Simmons was to return to UL at 6:00 p.m. for another panel discussion, and Umoja had some films from New York which he hoped to show.

Ben Simmons was scheduled to speak at UL on the evening of 4/5/72 along with 14 other speakers. However, only three other speakers showed up in addition to Ben Simmons. Approximately 25 people attended the meeting of which 12 to 15 were from the BCSD. Simmons again spoke on political prisoners and reiterated the fact that the BCSD was now a Black Panther Party (BPP) chapter. Simmons stated he had been a member of several black organizations, but he was going to stick with the Panthers as he considers the Panthers to be the most relevant black organization in existence. Regina Harwell, Carolle Morris, and Herb Jones were among the BCSD members at this meeting. Henri Williams was also there. The meeting was over at 8:00 p.m., and the BCSD members returned to the BCSD office. Later that evening, Ben Simmons was at Daddy's Grill, 18th and Kentucky, with Gordon Moore. Simmons was rather depressed and stated he is fed up with the way the Party is going here in Louisville. He was angry because he feels G. T. Alexander

and indicated disgust over the fact that most of the male members of the BCSD could think of nothing else than to rip off Carolle Morris. Simmons stated he is considering resigning as Co-Chairman of BCSD.

Gordon Moore still resides at 2711 Virginia.

Ben Simmons is scheduled to speak at UL on Thursday, April 6, 1972, at noon.

John Winfield did not attend either meeting at UL on April 5, 1972, because he was officer of the day. Winfield is driving a 1954 dirty blue Buick Special with Kentucky License K30-449.

Tommy Smith is driving a gold 1969 Rivera, Kentucky License L70-450.

Don Spaulding has an apartment in the attic on 42nd at West Broadway. He has a few pictures of Mao on the walls and has a plugged up missile launcher (the type used to launch mortars) which he says he got from Vietnam.

Simmons mentioned that BCSD is running low on firearms, and he is thinking of asking the members to contribute money by way of monthly pledges.

Cheryl (Last Name Unknown) works at the Plymouth Settlement House according to Don Spaulding. Spaulding indicated that there were no self-defense classes on Tuesday, April 4, 1972, and that none were scheduled for that week. Spaulding wants to have the self-defense classes at the Plymouth Settlement House. The BCSD has encountered some opposition at the Russell Junior High School so Spaulding is looking for another place to hold the classes. The Portland Boys' Club cannot be used because no girls are allowed to participate.

Ben Simmons indicated that he does not know anyone named George Harris nor does he know anything about a black getting busted at the University of Louisville who was in possession of several firearms.

Ron Harris apparently has a job inasmuch as he was unable to attend any of Simmons' speeches at UL.

There will be a regularly scheduled meeting at the BCSD on Friday night, April 7, 1972.

Lumumba and Brother S were not at the UL to hear Simmons' speech, giving rise to the latter that perhaps Lumumba and Brother S are accompanying G. T. Alexander wherever he may be.

No one is staying at Ben Simmons old apartment at 6th Street, and Don Spaulding indicated that the lock has been changed to the apartment. Geronimo is presently staying at 1134 South 18th Street.

BCSD did not participate in the march commemorating the anniversary of the death of Martin Luther King. However, several BCSD members were at the courthouse after the march when speeches were being made. Apparently some BCSD members spoke with some representatives of the Black Workers Coalition (BWC) in attempting to get in good with them because the BCSD is still interested in establishing a United Drug Front in Louisville.

Ben Simmons indicated that his grandfather's farm, which he will use for firearms training, is located in Middletown, Kentucky.

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4/13/72

Date received

4/4 & 5/72

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SA WARREN L. WALSH

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☐ orally

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by Informant

Date of Report

4/4/72

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4/4/72

Brief description of activity or material

4/4/72 MEMORIAL SERVICE SPONSORED BY BWC.

File where original is located if not attached

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____.

Remarks:

CARE SHOULD BE UTILIZED IN DISSEMINATING INFORMATION IN
INSTANT REPORT SO AS NOT TO IDENTIFY THE SOURCE.

Regarding information in the instant report, it is noted the information relating to the march by the individuals participating in the memorial service was obtained through personal observation of the source. The portion of the report relating to the speeches during the memorial service was not obtained by personal observation of the source as source had a doctor's appointment at this time. However, the source had an acquaintance

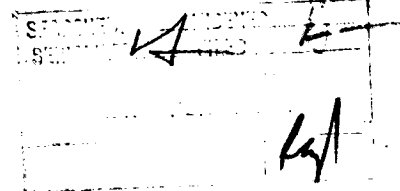
FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

- 1 - 100-4669 (TAYLOR)
- 1 - 100-5138 (GREEVER)
- 1 - 157-726 (THOMAS)
- 1 - 157-927 (KING)
- ① - 157-1219 (BWC)
- ① - 157-1301 (SIMMONS)
- 1 - 157-1378 (GANDHI)
- 1 - 157-1469 (BCSD)
- 1 - 157-1503 (ROBERTS)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

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present during the speeches and some of the speeches were recorded on equipment belonging to the source. Subsequent to the completion of the speeches, the acquaintance furnished the source with the tape recording as well as other information as noted in the report as to speakers at the memorial service.

On 4/5/72, the source made available the above-described tape recording and it has been filed in the 1A section of 157-1378.

- B* -
COVER PAGE

Louisville, Kentucky
April 4, 1972

The Black Workers Coalition (BWC) of Louisville, Kentucky, sponsored a memorial march and service in Louisville, Kentucky, on April 4, 1972, in memory of the late Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. The march was scheduled to start at 9th and Walnut Street at 10:00 a.m. However, at the starting time there were very few people present and the march did not actually start until nearly 11:00 a.m. Apparently the leaders delayed the starting of the march hoping additional persons would show up to participate. When the march started, there were about 25 people participating, nearly all black. The marchers went west on Walnut to 13th Street, south to Chestnut Street, east on Chestnut to 3rd Street, north on 3rd Street to Jefferson Street, west on Jefferson to the Jefferson County Courthouse where the services were to be held. As the march progressed along the route, additional people joined in so that by the time the marchers reached the Jefferson County Courthouse there were at least 125 persons participating. Waiting at the courthouse for the marchers was a group of another 75 persons.

The above marchers were lead by two unknown individuals who refused to identify themselves to source. They carried the Black Liberation Flag; that is, the black, red, and green flag. These two individuals were not present when the march started but joined the marchers around 13th and Chestnut Street and took over the lead of it. One was a black male who appeared to be 20-25 years of age and the other a black female about the same age.

ROOSEVELT ROBERTS of the BWC was in charge of the march. Reverend LEO LESSER of the Community Temple Church in Louisville, Kentucky, was among the marchers and served as moderator of the services at the Jefferson County Courthouse. Present among the marchers as known to the source were CAROL THOMAS, two of her children, and HELEN GREEVER.

The scheduled speakers at the memorial service at the Jefferson County Courthouse were SIRI HY GANDHI of the Black Student Union (BSU) at the University of Louisville (UL),

DANIEL T. TAYLOR, III, a Louisville, Kentucky, attorney, FRANK CLAY of the Housing Opportunity Center at Louisville, Kentucky, and ROOSEVELT ROBERTS of the BWC. Reverend LESSER introduced the speakers. The first speaker, SIRI HY GANDHI, made the following remarks:

"I bring you greetings from the BSU at the UL. I am not an apostle of non-violence but I do go along and respect Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., for one reason. Dr. KING walked his walk, while he talked his talk and so many of us leaders - so called leaders of black unity can talk our talk, we cannot walk our walk. We need not to identify people because they just wear boots - we don't need to be identified because we have to wear blue jeans - we don't need any kind of uniform to say whether we are moderates or militants because that folks, our color is our uniforms".

"We as black folks should come together and take blackness as its attitude and not how somebody dresses, then we will get together and all black folks walk together as a black family. We as black folks need not to give KING his roses now because, I wonder, everybody who sits in here, how many of you gave the man a rose when he was living. I want my flowers while I'm living, not while I am dead."

"Black folks we need to wonder, we need to stand back and take a look at ourselves. We wonder at the man who gave his life so that we may live - the man that maybe we call what I'm not - non-violent - I'm violent, but if they use the people who say they are violent, I wonder, cause I see them talk one way and act another. Let us all, black folks, when we walk our walk, let us talk our talk."

"Thank you very much".

The second speaker, attorney DANIEL T. TAYLOR, III, made the following remarks:

I can't help but reflect that to have a meeting and a coming together that we have here required that the blood of black folks had to stain Memphis and like the speaker before me, this is an occasion of solemn dedication and yet it is a joyous occasion, because looking around, I see all segments,

black and white together, the young, the old, students standing there, the little children, the workers in the movement, the lawyers, six or eight of them who year after year have gone against the beat, that is the white man's law, and I came to say to you today, that myself and those lawyers standing in the crowd and out in the state, and yes, one of them is behind prison bars, ain't gonna let nobody turn us around."

"We fill the crutch of power, and power is misused against black people in this community and in this land each day. We see that there is two kinds of justice - there is justice for the white man and there is justice for the black man, and I reflect after going through something we had last year in this country- that trial now on appeal - that the only thing that keeps that kind of justice from the throats of everyone of you is pure circumstance, and an accident of night and that is which alley the police turn up as they relentlessly pursue the policies in this country which are condoned by the people who rule."

"Now, I say to you, that a new day is dawning. We have the ugly spectre of a GEORGE CARLEY WALLACE. We have people in the country who have got the lack of conscience and who have got the understanding of the forces of bigotry that they will run on a ticket which is sponsored by GEORGE WALLACE, and, I say to you that the time has come as I look around and see many good friends - the sisters, the BWC, that the time has come for us to join hands and go after the power in this country. I'm reminded as we all know, that FREDERICK DOUGLAS said, "Power is never yielded without a struggle", and I'm reminded of what the Reverend JESSE JACKSON said last week. He said, "nobody objects to a quiet vigil, but when you go after the power that's when they get up-tight". Isn't that right Brother BEN? Now I say to you, let's go away from this meeting imbued with a new dedication and a new love for each other and a new resolve that none of us can sleep at night - none of us can go to the inevitable cemetery - none of us can call our lives worthwhile until there is equal justice in this land for every citizen, black, white, young, old, man and woman."

"I want to thank you very much".

The next scheduled speaker, FRANK CLAY, when called did not appear.

The final scheduled speaker, ROOSEVELT ROBERTS, spoke primarily relating to the organization of the BWC. For opening remarks he stated to the effect that Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., had died in order that "we may latch onto his dream and keep his dream alive". Thereafter, ROBERTS was quite critical of FRANK CLAY for not appearing to speak, claiming CLAY had promised ROBERTS he would speak. In this connection ROBERTS said, "He gave his word - if his word is no good then he is no good".

Also in his opening remarks, ROBERTS was quite critical of all news reporters in Louisville, both white and black, claiming that they would not cover and report BWC activity. In this connection, ROBERTS remarked "you don't cover our stories because we are telling the truth - we are attacking this dead system and this is something you can't tolerate because you are as much a part of the system as that white man is. There is no doubt in my mind". ROBERTS continued to the effect that the BWC had mailed nine letters in the past week "to each and every news media that we could think of - even the so-called black news media - the ones I walk into and see a white man sitting behind a desk, and you say that's a black news media. Stop jiving me - you are jiving me. Then I look in the paper this morning and you believe me, brothers and sisters, I had to look..." Thereafter, ROBERTS complained that the article announcing the April 4, 1972, BWC rally to be held was near the back of the paper "close to the comic section". ROBERTS stated that although the news service did not publicize the event, the BWC was successful in advertising it through about 20 people distributing 5,000 leaflets announcing it.

ROBERTS was the last scheduled speaker and by this time the crowd had pretty well thinned out and gone away.

Near the end of the event, an unknown Negro male asked permission to speak and he spoke very briefly to the effect that he represented an organization which when it first came to Louisville was known as the Black Committee for Self-Defense, but the organization is now known as the Black Panthers.

The source further advised that the Reverend HOSEA WILLIAMS of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference had arrived in Louisville, Kentucky, from Atlanta, Georgia, on

Eastern Airlines at 4:22 p.m., April 4, 1972. The BWC leaflet announcing the April 4, 1972, service had indicated the Reverend WILLIAMS would speak at the memorial service, but he did not arrive in Louisville until 4:22 p.m. and the memorial service ended around 2:00 p.m.

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4/18/72

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4/8/72

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4/13/72

to Pamela K. DePhillips

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Brief description of activity or material

Source provided info re planned

demonstration by Black Workers

Coalition (EWC)

File where original is located if not attached

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

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Remarks:

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PHRASED TO FURTHER PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF INSTANT SOURCE.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

1-157-1503 (ROBERTS)

1-157-1504 (RAPIER)

1-157-1505 (JENNINGS)

1-157-1548 (GERTON)

1-157-1219 (BWC)

1-157-1550 (SLAUGHTER)

BJG/pkd

(7)

pkd

157-1219-126

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SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 19 1972	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

Louisville, Kentucky
April 8, 1972

According to Roosevelt Roberts and Mose Rapier, the Black Workers Coalition (BWC) was distributing circulars at Brown and Williamson urging black employees there to attend a meeting on Sunday, April 9, 1972, at the California Community Center. The meeting will be concerned with unjust firing of black employees at Brown and Williamson.

The circular which was distributed by the BWC advertised that the meeting would be conducted by W. J. Hodge, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and Charles Elliott, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). Source believes that both Hodge and Elliott are local ministers.

Orville Gerton has not been observed at the BWC. According to Ronnie Slaughter, Gerton is not associated with the BWC and has never attended any BWC meetings. It is believed Gerton is in some manner associated with the Plymouth Settlement House and because of this association was involved in the demonstration on March 10, 1972, at which twelve individuals (including Gerton), were arrested for disassembling a building and throwing the debris into the street.

Louis Jennings has not been at the BWC since being kicked out.

Date prepared

4/13/72

Date received

4/4 & 4/5/72

Received from (name or symbol number)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

Received by

SA BARTLEY J. GORI

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☐ in person

☒ by telephone

☐ by mail

☒ orally

☐ recording device

☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:
Date

Dictated 4/7/72 to SHARON LEE BROCK

Transcribed 4/13/72

Authenticated
by Informant

Date of Report

4/4 & 4/5/72

Date(s) of activity

4/4/72

Brief description of activity or material

Source provided information re the

Black Workers Coalition (BWC) and its
members.

File where original is located if not attached

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE.
VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____

Remarks:

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN, IF UTILIZED IN COMMUNICATIONS
PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION, SHOULD BE APPROPRIATELY PARAPHRASED
TO FURTHER PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF INSTANT SOURCE.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

- 1 - 157-1397 (BPP)
- 1 - 157-1469 (BCSD)
- 1 - 157-1503 (ROBERTS)
- 1 - 157-1504 (RAPIER)
- 1 - 157-1505 (JENNINGS)
- 1 - 157-1219 (BWC)
- 1 - 157-1549 (HOUSTON)
- 1 - 100-6001 (SHEEHAN)
- 1 - 100-6004 (FLAHERTY)
- 1 - 100-6002 (CORBETT)
- 1 - 157-1548 (GERTON)
- 1 - 157-808 (NEAL)
- 1 - 157-1574 (SPAULDING)
- 1 - 157-1276 (WRIGHT)
- 1 - 157-726 (THOMAS)

BJC:slb
(19)

All information contained
herein is unclassified
6/23/82 by 8269
nls

- 1 - 157-927 (KING MARCH)
- 1 - 157-815 (LESSER)
- 1 - 157-90 (SCLO)

157-1219-125

Block Stamp

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 13 1972	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

Louisville, Kentucky
April 4, 1972

On April 4, 1972, the Black Workers Coalition (BWC) sponsored a march commemorating the anniversary of the death of Martin Luther King. The march ended at the courthouse steps, Louisville, Kentucky, at which time various speakers stood on the courthouse steps and delivered speeches. Of the speakers the first one, an unidentified Negro female, was by far the most violent. One of her opening remarks was that she believed in violence as opposed to non-violence.

An unidentified Negro male spoke and announced that he belonged to an organization known as the Black Committee for Self-Defense (BCSD), but that organization from now on would be known as the Black Panther Party (BPP).

Roosevelt Roberts also spoke. He did not advocate violence; however, he did criticize Martin Perley of the Louisville Human Rights Commission as well as the police department and the Louisville newspapers. Roosevelt Roberts introduced the following individuals who spoke briefly:

Mose Rapier

Ronnie Slaughter

Connie (Last Name Unknown)

Gladys Childress

Woodrow Roberts (Roosevelt Roberts' brother)

Roosevelt Roberts was extremely angry because when the march was starting police told him that the marchers

*All information contained
herein is unclassified
6/23/82 by 8269
nls*

could not march in the streets but had to march on the sidewalks. Roberts was upset because he said that the permit allowed them to march on the streets. It was finally decided to allow the marchers to use the streets.

An elderly Negro man named (First Name Unknown) Haycraft, who is supposedly a photographer, participated in the march. He is at the BWC office all the time.

Reverend Leo Lesser participated in the march and also spoke at the courthouse.

After the speeches, the BWC members traveled to the University of Louisville (UL) to hear Hosea Williams talk. Williams is a representative from the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). The BWC is affiliated with the SCLC. It was planned that after the speech at UL, the BWC members would return to the BWC office.

A white female, (First Name Unknown) Day, also spoke on the courthouse steps. She appeared to have been drinking and claimed to be friendly with Carol Thomas and claimed to have participated in demonstrations and marches with Carol Thomas in the past. The BWC transported individuals who participated in the march in a blue bus which belongs to the Plymouth Settlement House.

After the speeches were over at the courthouse, several of the individuals apparently were associated with the individual who made the announcement that the BCSD is a BPP chapter and complimented Roosevelt Roberts on what a fine job they thought he was doing and that they wished to talk with him at a future date.

Roosevelt Roberts threw Louis Jennings out of the BWC, and he is no longer affiliated with the BWC. Roberts stated that Jennings was too violent. One night Jennings, who has an extremely bad temper, verbally abused Gladys Childress as well as several young people

at the BWC office. Roberts became very angry and told him to leave and never return. Roberts feels that Jennings is much too violent and militant to belong to the BWC.

Louisville, Kentucky
April 5, 1972

The individual from the Black Committee for Self-Defense (BCSD) who announced that the BCSD is a Black Panther Party (BPP) chapter was a Negro male, tall, slender, wearing glasses, in his early 20's, Southern accent, and wore a long black coat. Several other people apparently from the BCSD accompanied him and stood behind him on the courthouse steps with their arms folded and their hands resting on their shoulders. When this individual announced that they were Panthers, these individuals threw their arms into the air and clenched their fists.

Both Mose Rapier and Roosevelt Roberts were very surprised at the announcement made by this individual. Roberts stated that the Black Workers Coalition (BWC) is non-violent and will remain so. He stated that the BWC will adhere to Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) philosophy regarding non-violence and will attempt to help all poor people, both black and white.

Sister Barbara M. Houston, Carol Thomas, Sister Mary Elizabeth Sheehan, Sister Kathleen Mary Flaherty, and Sister Peggie Christine Corbett participated in the march. They have also been attending BWC meetings.

Source observed a photograph of Orville Gerton and stated that she has never seen Gerton, and that he has never been at the BWC office. Source observed a photograph of Sterling O. Neal, Jr., and stated that Neal has been observed at the BCSD office.

Source observed a photograph of Ronald Allen Spaulding and stated that source knows the Spaulding family. Spaulding has two older brothers. Source attended Jackson Junior High School with one of the Spaulding brothers. The Spauldings used to live in the

Smoketown area of Louisville. Source observed a photograph of Ellis Wright. Source knows Wright through his mother, Annette (Last Name Unknown). Wright at one time lived at 12th and Kentucky with his mother. His mother was a prostitute who died of a stroke after she had spent some time in prison for murder.

Ronnie Slaughter lives at 1524 Gallagher, telephone number 587-6423.

The BWC members did not return to the BWC office on the evening of April 4, 1972. They had planned to return after listening to Hosea Williams' speech at UL.

SAC, LOUISVILLE

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

4/12/72

SA WARREN L. WALSH

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

On 4/4/72, captioned source advised that he had received a handbill announcing that the Black Workers Coalition (BWC) of Louisville, Kentucky, was sponsoring a memorial service on 4/4/72 in Louisville, Kentucky, in memory of the late Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. The handbill stated that Reverend LEO LESSER, JR. of Louisville will be master of ceremonies at the memorial service which will be held on the steps of the Jefferson County Courthouse. Among featured speakers according to the handbill would be HOSEA WILLIAMS of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The source commented that Reverend LEO LESSER, JR., is no longer affiliated with the BWC but apparently will serve as master of ceremonies at the event because of his former acquaintanceship with the late Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

During instant contact, source made reference to the recent news article which appeared in the "Courier-Journal" relating to the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF) of Louisville, Kentucky. Source commented that the news article seemed rather favorable to SCEF. In this connection source stated the article had been written by BILL PETERSON of the "Louisville Times". Source commented that PETERSON has recently had some problems in connection with his employment at the newspaper in that he has been inclined to have "temper tantrums". Recently he became so agitated that he picked up a typewriter and threw it against the wall. Source has heard that PETERSON's employer is

- ⑥ - Louisville
(1 - 157-90) (HOSEA WILLIAMS)
(1 - 157-927) (KING)
(1 - 157-1209) (BWC)
(1 - 100-197) (SCEF)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

WLW:pay
(6)

157-1219-124

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 2 1972	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

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FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

going to discipline him because of these fits of anger and PETERSON will soon leave Louisville, Kentucky, and be given the assignment of covering stories of interest for the newspaper in Washington, D. C.

- 2 -

SAC, LOUISVILLE (157-1206) (P)

4/12/72

SA EDMUND V. ARMENTO

JAMES HENRI WILLIAMS, JR.
EM - JOMO
OO: LS

On 4/6/72, JOHN HERBERT JONES (LS 157-1488), current Black Committee for Self-Defense (BCSD) member, Louisville, Kentucky, during interview with BuAgents, indicated that subject is not a member of the BCSD at the present time.

JONES noted that the BCSD respects the Black Workers Coalition (BWC) for the work it is doing with drug and alcohol abuse within the black community.

JONES described the "West End Black Youths" as a "social organization" consisting of young blacks located somewhere on Broadway, Louisville, Kentucky. JONES noted that membership of the West End Black Youths may be minimal since their activities are limited in scope.

2 - 157-1206 (WILLIAMS)
1 - 157-1486 (JONES)
1 - 157-1469 (BCSD)
1 - 157-1219 (BWC)
1 - 157-Dead (WEST END BLACK YOUTHS)
EVA/lmm
(6)

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157-1219-123

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FBI - LOUISVILLE	

[Handwritten initials]

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3/31/72

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3/23-27/72

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

SA BARTLEY J. GORI

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☐ in person ☒ by telephone ☐ by mail ☒ orally ☐ recording device ☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Date of Report

3/23/72, 3/24/72, 3/25/72
3/26/72, 3/27/72

Dictated 3/28/72 to Linda M. McCullum

Date(s) of activity

3/22/72, 3/24/72,
3/25/72, 3/26/72,
3/27/72

Transcribed 3/31/72

Authenticated
by Informant

Brief description of activity or material

INFORMATION RE BCSD AND ITS MEMBERS

File where original is located if not attached

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____

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PHRASED TO FURTHER PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF INSTANT SOURCE.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

1 - 157-1469 (BCSD)
2 - 157- (DON LNU)
1 - 157-1301 (B. SIMMONS)
1 - 157-1481 (J. SIMMONS)
1 - 157-1384 (BAINES)
1 - 157-1486 (J. JONES)
1 - 157-1553 (MORRIS)
1 - 157-1477 (ALEXANDER)
1 - 157-1246 (MOORE)
1 - 157-1558 (WINFIELD)
1 - 157-1547 (FUGETT)
1 - 157-1569 (LAURICE HARWELL)
1 - 157-1557 (TAYLOR)
1 - 157-1276 (WRIGHT)
1 - 157-1397 (BPP)
1 - 157-1544 (CONWAY)
1 - 157-1552 (REGINA HARWELL)
1 - 157-1535 (LEROY DAVIS)
1 - 157-1206 (H. WILLIAMS)
1 - 157- (RONALD HARRIS)

1 - 157-1571 (COSTON)
1 - 100-4985 (ALLISON)
1 - 157-1219 (BWC)
1 - 157-617 (BSU, UL)
1 - 157-1218 (BSU, JCC)
1 - 157-583 (R. SIMS)
1 - 157-1546
1 - 157-1496 (S. JONES)
BJG/lmm
(30)

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157-1219-122

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 3 1972	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

ADMINISTRATIVE:

On March 27, 1972, Sergeant CHARLES MOORE, Police Advisory Unit, Louisville, Police Department, advised that during the Blacks United Against Drugs (BAD) conference, sponsored by the Black Committee for Self-Defense (BCSD), at the Brown Hotel, Louisville, Kentucky, on Saturday, March 25, 1972, he, in a discreet manner, photographed individuals entering or leaving the 4th Street entrance of the Brown Hotel. In addition, Sgt. MOORE had an informant (a policewoman) attend the conference.

On March 27, 1972, Sgt. MOORE made available each of the following described sets of photographs, which he took on March 25, 1972:

A set of 24 photos numbered on the reverse side 1 - 24. Sgt. MOORE stated that it can be said that these individuals actually attended the BAD conference because the photos were taken as the conference broke up and at the time he took the photos his informant was with him and identified each individual as a person seen by the informant in attendance at the conference.

A set of 20 photographs, number on the reverse side A1-A20. Regarding these, Sgt. MOORE commented that it cannot be stated with a certainty that these people were in attendance at the conference and some may have just been entering or exiting the Brown Hotel for reasons other than attending the conference. However, some, specific ones not stated, were in attendance at the conference.

A set of 32 photographs identified on the reverse side by the letters A through Z and AA through FF. Regarding these, Sgt. MOORE advised it could not be stated whether any may have attended the conference and all could have been just passersby at the time the photos were taken.

- B -
COVER PAGE

All of the above photos made available by Sgt. MOORE have been placed in the 1-A of 157-1469 and in cases where identification have been made, a copy has been placed in the substantive case files.

In addition to the above photos, Sgt. MOORE made available three eight by ten photos, six copies of a three by five front view photo and two copies of a three by five side view photo of ANTHONY WILLIAM COSTON, aka LUMUMBA SHAKUR, taken by Sgt. MOORE as COSTON exited the Convenient Food Mart, several doors north of the Brown Hotel, on 4th Street in Louisville, Kentucky, on 3/25/72.

Regarding the above described photos, source viewed same on 3/28/72 and made the following observations:

1. This individual attended the BCSD conference. Source does not know his name, but he drives a 1967 yellow Mustang.

2. CAROLLE MORRIS and HERB JONES

3. Same individual as in #1

4. TOMMY SMITH

5. JOHN WINFIELD, BRUCE CONWAY and BEN SIMMONS

6. HERB JONES

7. BRUCE CONWAY, BEN SIMMONS.

8. Unidentified female who attended the BCSD conference

9. Source believes this individual attended the conference but does not know his name

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COVER PAGE

10. Both of these individuals attended the conference but source does not know their names and had not seen them prior to the conference
11. SAMMY TAYLOR and JOHN WINFIELD
12. J. J. FUGETT and DON (LNU)
13. GORDON MOORE and an individual who was at the meeting but was unknown to source but who stated that he would represent Loretto High School. This individual was carrying a briefcase which contained a .32 caliber nickel-plated revolver
14. GORDON MOORE
15. The wife of the individual who stated he would represent Loretto High School and their child
16. UMOJA and GORDON MOORE
17. LUMUMBA and G. T. ALEXANDER
18. Brother S (by the door); from left to right: GERONIMO, G. T. ALEXANDER, and the brother of AMANIS BENNETT
19. GERONIMO by the door; from left to right: LUMUMBA, G. T. ALEXANDER and the brother of AMANIS BENNETT
20. From left to right LUMUMBA, AMANIS BENNETT's brother, and G. T. ALEXANDER

- D -
COVER PAGE

21. From left to right: the individual that said he represented Loretto High School and GORDON MOORE
22. Left to right: J.J. FUGETT, HERB JONES, CAROLLE MORRIS
23. LUMUMBA
24. From left to right: HERB JONES, REGINA HARWELL and J. J. FUGETT
25. LUMUMBA and G. T. ALEXANDER
26. G. T. ALEXANDER
- A-1. HENRI WILLIAMS
- A-3. HERB JONES
- A-5. GORDON MOORE
- A-7. DON (LNU)
- A-8. AMANIS BENNETT's brother
- A-9. Left to right: Brother S, GERONIMO, UMOJA
- A-10. UMOJA
- A-11. Unidentified white female who attended the conference
- A-12. An individual who signed the register as BILLIE JONES, previously unknown to source and who was suspected of being an informant by BEN SIMMONS
- A-13. J. J. FUGETT and AMANIS BENNETT's brother

- E -
COVER PAGE

A-14. REGINA HARWELL and CAROLLE MORRIS

A-17. Brother S - sunglasses;
GERONIMO - with hat;
UMOJA

A-18. REGINA HARWELL and CAROLLE MORRIS

K. CAROLLE MORRIS

R. Unidentified individual who source thinks
attended the conference

Z. An individual whose name source did not
know, but was introduced as a speaker at the
conference representing the Urban League
of Louisville. This individual left the
conference shortly after speaking. Source
described him as being 5'10", 210 pounds,
approximately 30 years of age.

On 3/28/72, source observed a photo of ANTHONY
WILLIAM COSTON and identified this individual as LUMUMBA.

Source identified a Louisville Police Department
photo of JAMES HENRI WILLIAMS, JR. as being identical
with the individual who spoke at the BCSD drug conference
on Saturday, March 25, 1972, representing the West End
Black Youths. Source observed a photo of SIDNEY JONES, JR.
and stated that this individual is unknown to him and he has
never seen JONES at any BCSD function.

Source observed a photo of ROBERT SIMS, JR., and
stated that this individual was not at the BCSD drug conference
on 3/25/72.

- F* -

COVER PAGE

March 23, 1972
Louisville, Kentucky

On March 22, 1972, Don (Last Name Unknown), was the officer of the day at the Black Committee for Self Defense (BCSD). At approximately 1:30 PM Ben and Judi Simmons stopped by the office briefly. They mentioned that the conference which is to be held on March 25, 1972, was still going to be held at the Board of Education Building, but that instead of using the Chrystal Room, they were going to use the room on the top floor. Ben Simmons indicated that someone from New York may attend the conference.

March 24, 1972
Louisville, Kentucky

There were 15 people at the BCSD meeting, which started at 6:00 PM and ended at about 8:30 PM. Earlier in the day, Herb Jones and Carole Morris had been canvassing the West End of Louisville for contributions for the BCSD conference. They succeeded in getting several chickens and several cases of coca-colas from the Wishing Well Tavern.

After the meeting, most of the BCSD members traveled around the West End of Louisville, likewise looking for contributions.

At approximately 7:15 PM, Umoja arrived from New York with three other brothers from New York. Ben Simmons was surprised to see them, exclaiming that he expected them later on that night or the following day. Ben Simmons led the BCSD meeting and discussed security at the drug conference.

Simmons stated that he wanted four brothers around the stage, three around the walls, two along the aisle, one upstairs in front of the elevator, and one downstairs in front of the elevator. It would be decided the following day who would man which post.

Ben Simmons stated that he had decided not to announce at the conference that the BCSD was a Black Panther Party (BPP) chapter, instead, he would wait until some time in April to make this announcement. He wants to wait until he can get a telephone at the BCSD which he will use as a hot line whereby anyone having any sort of problems as far as drug abuse is concerned or problems with police brutality, can call the hot line and get immediate help. Once the BCSD gets a telephone, Simmons plans to post the number all over the west end in bars, pool rooms, etc.

Those present at the BCSD meeting included Ben Simmons, G. T. Alexander, Gordon Moore, John Winfield, J. J. Fugett, Laurice Harwell, Sammy Taylor, Tommy Smith, and Don (Last Name Unknown). Don (Last Name Unknown) works at a recreation center and is trying to obtain use of the gym at the recreation center so that the BCSD can use the gym for self-defense classes.

Ben Simmons mentioned that Venessa and Cheryl (not further identified), will be at the conference on Saturday. He expected that they would handle refreshments.

Ben and Judi Simmons, Laurice Harwell, and G. T. Alexander, are residing at 1134 South 18th Street. Laurice Harwell keeps her baby there also.

J. J. Fugett is unemployed and has a girl friend with whom he stays on and off.

Umoja and the three other individuals from New York went with Ben Simmons to 1134 South 18th Street, after the meeting.

No weapons were observed at the meeting.

One of the individuals from New York is described as a Negro male, 5'9", heavy frame, 170-175, wearing sunglasses and brown big apple hat. He had a short beard, blue jeans, a blue jean jacket, and a blue shirt.

BCSD members had obtained over 100 bottles of soft drinks by the way of contributions for the drug conference.

It was planned that the BCSD members would meet at the BCSD office at 8:00 AM on Saturday, March 25, 1972 and thereafter proceed to the Board of Education Building, where the drug conference was to be held. The conference itself was scheduled to begin at 10:00 AM.

At the meeting, John Winfield mentioned that he had been by the Board of Education Building earlier that day and someone there had mentioned that there was a rumor that the BCSD were really Black Panthers and that they planned to announce same at the drug conference.

Winfield also stated that he had been to see his attorney earlier in the day. Winfield for some reason sees his attorney quite often.

Ben Simmons stated that Bill Allison is the attorney for the BCSD and will handle all BCSD cases.

At the meeting Don (Last Name Unknown) talked about security precautions which would be taken at the drug conference and while he was talking, Ben Simmons noticed that Herb Jones was talking to Carole Morris. Ben Simmons felt that Jones was not listening to Don (Last Name Unknown), so he ordered Jones to give a synopsis of what Don (Last Name Unknown) had said. Simmons continues to be bothered by the presence of Carole Morris, fearing that sooner or later some of the members are going to fight over her.

Umoja apparently knows Carole Morris, although, he did not acknowledge this at the BCSD meeting. However, on March 14, 1972, Umoja called the BCSD office from New York and asked for Ben Simmons who was not there. He then asked for Carole Morris.

The BCSD had a security meeting on Thursday, March 23, 1972, and plans to have security meetings every Thursday.

Umoja brought some security questionnaires from New York. These are more like applications to become members. All members must fill them out and return them to Umoja no later than Friday, March 31, 1972. Umoja will take them back to New York.

March 27, 1972
Louisville, Kentucky

On Saturday, March 25, 1972, Bruce Conway and Don (Last Name Unknown) arrived at the BCSD office at approximately 8:00 AM. At approximately 8:30 AM, Ben Simmons arrived at 8:45, John Winfield and G. T. Alexander arrived at 9:00 AM. Ben Simmons and Bruce Conway left in one vehicle and traveled to the Board of Education Building. G. T. Alexander, Judi Simmons, Don, and John Winfield went to the Board of Education in another vehicle.

The three individuals from New York, Lumumba, Geronimo, and Brother S did not arrive at the Board of Education Building until approximately 10:30 AM. Herb Jones brought them from 1134 South Dixie Highway, where they had spent Friday night, to the Board of Education Building.

Brother S is described as a Negro male, about 24 years of age, 5'9", 165, medium to dark complexion, beard or goatee, short Afro, wears sunglasses.

Geronimo is described as a Negro male, 5'11", 155 pounds, medium complexion, small Afro, very clean shaven face, appears to be about 19, but is probably older.

Laurice Harwell, Umoja, J. J. Fugett and Carolle Morris arrived at the Board of Education Building in a 1971 Cougar with New Jersey tags UBULLA. This vehicle is badly damaged in the front, on the side, and in the back. Umoja drove this car.

Security arrangements were made and Bruce Conway and John Winfield were selected as body guards for Ben Simmons and the rest of the speakers at the conference.

Conway and Winfield remained on the stage on either side protecting Simmons and the speakers. Don (Last Name Unknown) who was in charge of security for BCSD walked around the floor.

The conference got started about 11:10. The first speaker was an individual from the Urban League who was late in arriving. This was the reason why the conference got started late although Ben Simmons probably would have delayed it anyway hoping for more people to arrive.

The individual from the University of Louisville spoke about the drug problem in Louisville, Kentucky. He was not militant.

The second speaker was Leroy Davis, President of the Black Student Union (BSU) at the Jefferson Community College, Louisville. He spoke about the drug problems on campus. He was not militant.

The third speaker was an individual from the West End Black Youths. This individual used a Swahili name beginning with "L". This individual spoke about the drug problem and was the most militant speaker of the day. He stated that blacks will "definitely have to pick up the gun" to resolve their problems.

The fourth speaker was Lumumba who gave the history of the dope problem in New York and outlined how the BPP deals with the problem in New York. While he was talking, Gordon Moore, collapsed and had to be taken outside for fresh air to be revived.

Lumumba has some type of speech impediment which is very difficult to describe. He did not speak in a militant fashion.

The fifth and last speaker was Ben Simmons who spoke about the role of the BCSD and ridding the black community of the drug problem. Simmons merely summed up what the others had said. He did not speak in a militant fashion.

The longest speaker of the day was the individual from the West End Black Youths and to get him to stop talking they had to pass him a note telling him that he was going on too long.

The BCSD members broke for lunch at approximately 1:30 PM. Ben Simmons, Bruce Conway, and the individual from the West End Black Youths left and went to 1134 South 18th Street, where Simmons changed his clothes. The individual from the West End Black Youths was taken to 32nd and Broadway where he was dropped off. Simmons and Conway then returned to the Board of Education. They arrived there at approximately 2:15 PM. The BCSD membership sat around eating and rapping with one another. This lasted until almost 3:30 PM. At that time, most of the members adjourned to a back room where they discussed the drawing up of a drug front which is to consist of representatives from various black organizations in Louisville. This would include representatives from the Black Workers Coalition (BWC), the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and BSU's, both from the University of Louisville and the Jefferson Community College.

Simmons expressed dismay over the fact that there were no representatives from the above mentioned organizations at the meeting. Simmons mentioned that he had on one occasion spoke to one of the representatives from BWC, but they had not been receptive to him.

At approximately 4:30 PM, Lumumba, Geronimo, Brother S, Bruce Conway, G. T. Alexander, Ben Simmons, John Winfield, Don (Last Name Unknown), Herb Jones, and Sam Taylor, left the Board of Education Building and went over to the Seelbach Hotel to attend the NAACP conference being held there. The membership split up at the Seelbach Hotel and sat in on various meetings being held there. Simmons sat in on a meeting with some attorneys who were discussing bail reform. Simmons interrupted this meeting and identified himself as being from the BCSD and wanted to know why the NAACP had not sent representatives to the drug conference. It was explained to Simmons that most of the individuals at the NAACP meeting

were from out of town and therefore, they did not send anyone to the BCSD conference since BCSD was concerned with local problems. They advised him to talk to representatives from the local NAACP Chapter if he wished to coordinate activities and Simmons agreed to do this.

The BCSD members left the Seelbach Hotel and went back to the Board of Education and cleaned up. They left about 6:30 PM and returned to the BCSD office where everyone went their separate ways.

John Winfield resides at 620 South 18th Street, with his sister.

The individual who drives the yellow 1967 Mustang which was used to transport BCSD members to and from the conference belongs to an individual described as a Negro male, 19-20, 5'9", 150-155, glasses, medium complexion, medium Afro. This individual is a newer member of BCSD.

April 26, 1972
Louisville, Kentucky

On Sunday, the BCSD conducted its regularly scheduled meeting. Herb Jones was in charge of the meeting. He ran down the 10 point program, defining each point. There were about 12 individuals present.

At about 7:00 PM, Ben Simmons, Judi Simmons, Lumumba, Geronimo, Brother S, and G. T. Alexander arrived. After Herb Jones was done lecturing, Umoja discussed the filling out of the security forms which are to be returned to him by Friday, March 31, 1972. It was announced that Bruce Conway is the medical officer for the BCSD. If anyone has any medical problems, they are to see him. Umoja passed out the security forms at the meeting.

After Umoja, Don (Last Name Unknown) spoke to BCSD members about security of office space. He stated that

the security in the BCSD office will be tightened up considerably and contemplates using guards and conducting more thorough searches of individuals who come to the BCSD.

The meeting broke up about 9:30 PM. Tom Smith has stated that he does not like Don (Last Name Unknown) and for this reason, he is hesitating in becoming a member of the BCSD. Smith stated that he has an M-1,30 caliber carbine just like Ben Simmons'.

March 28, 1972
Louisville, Kentucky

At about 9:30 PM, Gordon Moore was the only individual at the BCSD office. He was officer of the day. At that time, the 1971 Cougar with a New Jersey license plate was not in the vicinity of the BCSD office.

Ben Simmons has stated that his grandfather has a farm somewhere in Kentucky and Simmons plans that some day in the near future, BCSD members will travel to the farm so that they can conduct firearms training. Simmons has hopes that the BCSD also can grow some crops on the farm.

G. T. Alexander stated that on Thursday, March 23, 1972, the BCSD conducted a physical education class at Russell Junior High School. They sat up an obstacle course in which they turned out the lights in the gym and ran up and down the bleachers. Among those present were Carolle Morris, John Winfield, Don (Last Name Unknown), G. T. Alexander and Sammy Taylor. This class was conducted at night.

BCSD will have another so-called security meeting on Thursday, March 30, 1972, but G. T. Alexander is not sure whether it will be held at Russell Junior High School or somewhere else.

Ben Simmons frequents Mr. D's Inferno at 22nd and Garland. On Saturday night, March 25, 1972, Simmons took the brothers from New York to Mr. D's Inferno.

The individual from the West End Black Youths who spoke at the drug conference on March 25, 1972, mentioned something about a rally in Cairo, Illinois, in the near future. He mentioned this because he did not want a rally which is being planned by the BCSD some time in the near future to conflict with this rally in Cairo. This individual did not mention whether or not he was going to this rally in Cairo.

The BCSD has planned to have a rally on April 4, 1972, at Shawnee Park, however, plans have not been finalized for this rally.

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material FD-306 (Rev. 9-30-69)		Date prepared <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">4/10/72</div>
Date received <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">3/31/72</div>	Received from (name or symbol number) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">FOIA(b) (7) - (D)</div>	Received by <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">SA BARTLEY J. GORI</div>
Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks) <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: small;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in person <input type="checkbox"/> by telephone <input type="checkbox"/> by mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> orally <input type="checkbox"/> recording device <input type="checkbox"/> written by Informant </div>		
If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent: <div style="text-align: center; font-size: x-small;">Date</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> Dictated rough draft 4/3/72 to Mary Lou Ham </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> Transcribed 4/10/72 </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> Authenticated by Informant _____ </div>		Date of Report <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">3/31/72</div>
Brief description of activity or material <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> Info re Black Workers Coalition (BWC), its activities and members. </div>		Date(s) of activity <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">3/30, 3/31/72</div>
* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED. <input type="checkbox"/> Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____.		File where original is located if not attached <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">FOIA(b) (7) - (D)</div>
Remarks: <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><u>INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN, IF UTILIZED IN COMMUNICATIONS PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION, SHOULD BE APPROPRIATELY PARAPHRASED TO FURTHER PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF INSTANT SOURCE.</u></p> <p><u>ADMINISTRATIVE</u></p> <p>On 3/31/72, source provided copies of a petition being distributed by the BWC in an effort to remove Dr. MARTIN PERLEY from his position as Executive Director of the Human Relation Commission. Copies of this petition are being attached to instant file and to 157-1219.</p> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; font-size: x-small;">FOIA(b) (7) - (D)</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <p>157-1219 (BWC)</p> <p>1-157-1503 (ROBERTS)</p> <p>1-157-1504 (RAPIER)</p> <p>1-157-1505 (JENNINGS)</p> <p>1-157-927 (KING MARCH)</p> <p>1-100-726 (THOMAS)</p> <p>BJG/mlh</p> <p>(7)</p> <p><i>mlh</i></p> </div> </div> </div>		
<div style="font-weight: bold; font-size: large;">DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: x-small;">Block Stamp</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: large;">157-1219-121</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: x-small;"> <div>SEARCHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> <div>INDEXED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: x-small;"> <div>SERIALIZED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> <div>FILED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;"> APR 10 1972 FBI - LOUISVILLE </div> </div>

Louisville, Kentucky
March 31, 1972

The Black Workers Coalition (BWC) plans to hold a march on April 4, 1972, commemorating the anniversary of the death of Martin Luther King. The march is scheduled to begin at 9 AM at Ninth and Walnut and will proceed to the courthouse.

The BWC continues to meet daily. Roosevelt Roberts, Mose Rapier and Louis Jennings are at the BWC office every day. The week of March 26-31, 1972, saw increased activity at the BWC. Carol Thomas was at the BWC almost daily as were several of the nuns who had been arrested on March 10, 1972, along with several BWC members for tearing down a building and piling the debris on a street. The reason for the increased activity is due to planning of the Martin Luther King march on April 4, 1972, and because the BWC is making plans to hold demonstrations against Kroger's and Consolidated, exact location and dates unknown.

The BWC is passing out pamphlets regarding the April 4, 1972, march and has been urging blacks in the West End to take off from their work on April 4, 1972, to attend the march.

The BWC continues to have access to a large green bus. It is believed this bus is owned by the Plymouth Settlement House.

A young black girl, Connie (Last Name Unknown) is the secretary for the BWC. She is very pleasant and has no militant views.

PETITION

PETITION

PETITION

THE BLACK WORKERS COALITION IS ASKING FOR SUPPORT OF THE BLACK COMMUNITY IN ASSISTING THE ORGANIZATION IN THE REMOVAL OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE HUMAN RELATION COMMISSION FROM HIS POSITION. FOR YEARS THE POLITICAL STRUCTURE OF OUR CITY HAS BEEN HARBORING A CRIMINAL WITH OUR TAX DOLLAR. MANY CASES OF GRIEVANCES OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION HAVE BEEN PRESENTED TO DR. MARTIN PERLEY AND HIS ASSOCIATES, AND NOT ONE CASE OR CLAIM HAS APPARENTLY BEEN WON BY THE CLAIMANT. WE, THE BLACK WORKERS COALITION, FEEL THAT DR. MARTIN PERLEY IS A RACIST WHO IS OF A DIFFERENT PEER GROUP, AND DOES NOT LIVE IN OUR COMMUNITY AND POSITIVELY CANNOT UNDERSTAND THE FEELINGS OF BEING OPPRESSED, EXPLOITED, CAPITALIZED AND OTHER AGGRESSIONS SUFFERED BY BLACK PEOPLE IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY. WE THE BLACK AND POOR PEOPLE MUST WORK IN UNITY TO RID OUR SOCIETY OF THIS POLITICAL TYRANT.

YOUR NAME IS MOST VITAL IN OUR STRUGGLE TO RID OUR SOCIETY OF THE MANY RACISTS DISGUISED AS LIBERALS.

NAMES

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper appears slightly aged or off-white. There is no handwriting or other markings on the page.

SAC, LOUISVILLE

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

4/7/72

SA WARREN L. WALSH

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

On the dates stated captioned source furnished the following information:

On 3/2/72 source advised he had developed no recent information regarding the activities of the BCSD or the BWC at Louisville, Kentucky, but he would be alert to developing such information.

On 3/14/72 source advised he had developed no recent information concerning activities of ROBERT SIMS or DANNY WHITE. Source still currently sees SIMS' former associate SAMUEL HAWKINS, who is working for the Board of Education.

On 3/20/72 source advised the following:

Source had been talking to Reverend CHARLES KIRBY on 3/20/72 regarding the burning of Reverend KIRBY's furniture store on 3/19/72. In response to source's inquiry as to whether or not Reverend KIRBY had been solicited by any organization recently for financial contributions, KIRBY advised in the negative.

Regarding the recent church burnings in Louisville, source advised that the Black Ministerial Coalition of Louisville, Kentucky held a news conference on 3/20/72, during which the Coalition announced that a reward from \$250 to \$2,000 would be paid by the Coalition

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

- 1 - 157-1469 (BCSD)
- ① - 157-1219 (BWC)
- 1 - 157-583 (SIMS)
- 1 - 157-1139 (WHITE)
- 1 - 157-1554 (Church Burnings)
- 1 - 157-647 (HAWKINS)

WLW:pwm
(7)

pwm

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

157-1219-120

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED <i>REL</i>	FILED <i>REL</i>
APR 1972	
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[Signature]

for information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone responsible for the recent church burnings.

Source also advised recently he had been talking with the individual who runs Royal Barber Shop located near the BCSD at 18th and Hill Streets, and the individual, name not obtained, told the source that in the past members of the BCSD have visited the individual requesting he help the organization by furnishing some furniture to be used in the BCSD office.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King march struggles to overcome time

By **CHRIS WADDLE**
Courier-Journal Staff Writer

The parade was an hour late in starting. And when it did begin, children nearly outnumbered adults.

The banner read, "Do you remember Martin Luther King"—without a question mark.

And leaders had a struggle getting marchers to sing and chant the rhythms of the civil-rights movement that the man honored by the march helped make famous. No one seemed to know more than the first stanza of "We Shall Overcome," a standard in the cause of rights Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. championed.

"We should have a thousand people in the march at least, and there should be more adults," said Woodrow Roberts, chairman of the political committee for the Black Workers Coalition of Louisville.

The coalition is the local affiliate of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference—the late Dr. King's Atlanta-based rights organization. And it was the coalition that sponsored yesterday's parade and memorial service on the fourth anniversary of Dr. King's assassination.

The parade started at Ninth and Walnut. There was a wait because the Rev. Hosea Williams, an SCLC official in Atlanta, was reported to be delayed in his flight here to be the main speaker at the service. Actually, he missed the program entirely but he did arrive in town later and addressed a gathering of about 150 at the University of Louisville.

Then a question over whether the

paraders had a permit to walk in the street or on the sidewalk delayed the start. Police officers said they had instructions the march would be on the sidewalk, although a street parade permit had been issued.

"Everytime the black community tries to do something, it gets messed up at City Hall," said Roosevelt Roberts, chairman of the Black Workers Coalition.

But word was sent the parade could take place in the street, and the march started toward the west before turning onto Chestnut and going all the way to Third St.

The parade began with 26 ranks of four marchers each and had about 30 ranks by the time it reached its destination: The county courthouse.

The line of march passed many blacks on the sidewalk. Some stared silently. Some moved on. Few joined.

"I think every black person in the community should be here," said Brother Stanley Shepherd, a Roman Catholic monk who led much of the chanting and had to coach the marchers on their responses.

At the courthouse, however, voices grew louder and the marchers more ex-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE A16

COURIER JOURNAL
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Date: 4-5-72
Edition: MORNING
Author:
Editor: BARRY BINGHAM
Title:

Character:	157-927
or	157-1219-119
Classification:	157-1503
Submitting Office:	157-617
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 5 1972	
FBI — LOUISVILLE	

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

cited as they filled the front steps from top to midway down.

"Dr. King walked his walk, while he talked his talk," one speaker told the crowd after the singing of "Precious Lord," believed to be the last hymn requested by Dr. King.

Daniel T. Taylor III, Louisville attorney active in civil rights cases, said, "We feel the clutch of power misused against the black man in this community and this land."

He criticized abuses of political and police authority and said:

"The time has come for us to join hands and go after the power in this country."

The service actually included little memorializing of Dr. King.

However, Roosevelt Roberts told the audience Dr. King "died that we may latch onto his dream and keep it alive."

Then he launched a series of attacks on the Human Relations Commission, the major political parties, hiring policies of local manufacturing concerns, drug pushers in the black community and the news media.

Roberts charged that The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times give

inadequate coverage to the black community.

And he said the Black Workers Coalition is intent on blacks fulfilling their basic needs: clothing and shelter.

Participants and listeners at the courthouse steps drifted away throughout the program. And after an hour and a half, only a skeleton of the original crowd remained to hear the singing of, "We shall not be moved."

Last night, in his address to an almost all-black audience at the University of Louisville's Belknap Hall, the Rev. Hosea Williams said that America's main problem isn't particularly racism, but "an unworkable economic system . . . where one man can exploit another."

The system, he said, has allowed black students to be "duped" into seeking economic power, which he says is all right as long as blacks keep caring for each other.

But he said that 96 per cent of black college graduates "end up on the white man's payroll and don't return to the black community."

The event was sponsored by U of L's Black Student Union.

4/4/72

CODED

TELETYPE

NITEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ATTN: DID (DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE
DIVISION)

FROM: LOUISVILLE (157-927) (P)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., COMMEMORATION MARCH,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, APRIL FOUR NEXT, CIVIL UNREST.

SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE
PAST ADVISED THAT THE BLACK WORKERS COALITION (BWC) SPONSORED
MARCH WAS HELD IN DOWNTOWN LOUISVILLE FROM ABOUT ELEVEN AM
TO ONE THIRTY PM INSTANT DATE. LOUISVILLE, KY. POLICE
PROVIDED ESCORT FOR MARCHERS. THE MARCH WAS ABOUT AN HOUR
LATE IN GETTING STARTED BECAUSE OF SPARSE TURN-OUT OF
MARCHERS. THE MARCH STARTED WITH ABOUT TWENTYFIVE PERSONS
PARTICIPATING, ALMOST ALL BLACK. AS THE MARCH PROGRESSED,
MORE PEOPLE JOINED IN AND WHEN IT TERMINATED ON THE STEPS
OF THE JEFFERSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE, APPROXIMATELY TWO
HUNDRED PERSONS WERE PRESENT. AT THE COURTHOUSE STEPS,

- 1 - Secret Service, Louisville (RM)
- 1 - USA, Louisville (RM)
- 1 - 109th MIG, Columbus, Ohio (RM)
- ④ - Louisville (2-157-927)
(1-157-1219) (BWC)

WLW/lmm (7)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

157-1219-118

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Serialized	_____
Indexed	_____
Filed	_____

[Handwritten signature]

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

PAGE TWO

A NUMBER OF SPEECHES WERE MADE AND THE TALKS PRIMARILY RELATED TO THE PLIGHT OF BLACKS IN ATTEMPTING TO GAIN EQUALITY WITH WHITES. THERE WERE NO INCIDENTS AND NO ARRESTS.

BWC IS A LOUISVILLE, KY. BASED GROUP FORMED FOR THE STATED PURPOSE TO "PRIMARILY DEAL WITH RACIAL PROBLEMS AND DISCRIMINATION IN LOUISVILLE, KY."

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Re Louisville tel. 3/28/72.

Source is FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Copies of instant tel being furnished locally to Secret Service, USA, and MIG. No LHM being submitted.

Thursday, March 23, 1972

TO: Merle Brown, Fire Marshal
Fire Prevention Bureau
Arson Squad

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

Sir:

CHARLES

March 22, 1972, the undersigned, along with Richard Brian and Ronald Bonds of this office, interviewed Rev. Kirby at 1223 South 28th Street, in regard to the recent church fires we have had. Rev. Kirby related that on this date a driver for the Coca Cola Bottling Company, whose name he did not reveal, told him that a man by the name of [redacted] from Detroit was in the city trying to sell burglar and fire alarm systems to the churches; also that he had not sold many in Detroit until after they had a few fires and then his business picked up. This information will be checked further. Rev. Kirby also was shown a number of police photographs and he picked out police photograph #158440 as the man he had seen in his church quite a number of times but he did not know his name. He said this man is a member of the Black Workers Coalition and their headquarters is at 23rd & Oak Streets. Rev. Kirby said that approximately two months ago this same man called him by telephone and was very upset because Rev. Elliott, pastor of King Solomon Baptist Church at 17th & Anderson, had spent some monies that were supposed to have been spent on the Simms brothers. This information also will be checked further. While we were at 1223 So. 28th Street, we informed Rev. Kirby about the concrete block wall at 2913 Dumesnil as this wall is in a dangerous condition due to the fire that occurred there on March 19, 1972.

We next interviewed Mrs. Minnie Jackson of 1604 So. 31st Street, regarding the meeting held at the Zion Baptist Church on February 18, 1972. (An earlier report on this meeting has been made). Mrs. Jackson was shown approximately 15 photographs and she picked out two photographs - police number 158440 and number 158439. She said possibly photograph number 158439 was the man who had been standing in the hallway while their meeting was in progress. Mrs. Jackson stated that one of the deacons, Y. C. Davis of 3604 Dumesnil, telephone number 776-9635, left the meeting and went out to his car just to check the man he saw standing in the hallway. He observed the man real close and when he returned the man turned his back so his face could not be seen. We went to Y. C. Davis' residence at 3604 Dumesnil and his wife informed us that he was at work and would not be home until after 3:30 P.M. This information will also be checked.

*Moscow
Roosevelt*

I might add at this time that prior to these interviews, Sgt. Logan Miller, Richard Brian, Ronald Bonds, James Kerr and the undersigned returned to the scene of the fire at 3330 Southern Avenue to try to determine the cause of this fire. We located and removed as evidence a large bible and some choir robes that had been burned in the fire. These articles mentioned were found in the area where the rostrum had been and were taken from the basement floor in the debris of ashes approximately 3 ft. deep. The area where these articles were taken from was completely burned and all of the debris, except the bible and choir robes, were ashes. From the appearance of the burn patterns in this area,

*From Call Franklin
Low Fire Dept
3/23/72*

*CCO
make Jerry
1503 ne Robert
1504 ne Robert
RW*

157-1209-117

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MAR 23 1972	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

DO NOT DESTROY - FOIPA

there were possibly three separate fires — one in the area of the pulpit where the bible and portions of the choir robes were found; one on the west side of the building, the third window from the south end; and one on the east side of the building, the third window from the south end. It appeared from burn patterns to the remaining studs and flooring in these areas that some type of flammable liquid had been used to set these fires. Also on the north end of the building, on the second floor, there were two stairways leading from the front entrance of the church, and burn patterns indicate that possibly a flammable liquid could have been used in these areas also. There has been no physical evidence found as of this date as to a flammable liquid. This is an opinion of the undersigned.

I might mention at this time that in our interviews with Mrs. Jackson, who is secretary and a life-time member of this church, she stated that the choir robes were kept locked in a room approximately 50 ft. from the altar. These portions of burned choir robes which were found in the debris with the bible were still on coat hangers. Mrs. Jackson said there was no reason for the choir robes being in the area of the pulpit.

I might add that this evidence taken from 3330 Southern Avenue will be forwarded to the FBI Lab for analysis for presence of flammable liquid.

This investigation is continuing.

Respectfully submitted,

Sgt. Louis Basham
Arson Squad
Fire Prevention Bureau

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 3/29/72

SIDNEY JONES, JR., 1219 South 6th Street, Apartment A-2, Louisville, Kentucky, was contacted at the residence of his parents, 2119 Osage Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky, and was advised as to the identities of the interviewing Agents, as well as the nature of the inquiry. Immediately thereafter, JONES furnished the following voluntary information:

JONES advised that he is a former member of the Black Committee for Self-Defense (BCSD), Louisville, Kentucky, having disassociated himself therefrom as a result of conflicting commitments levied by his employment at Louisville Gas and Electric Company, initially and subsequently at International Harvester, both of which are located at Louisville, Kentucky.

JONES indicated that he initially met BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SIMMONS during September, 1971, at his residence 1219 South 6th Street where SIMMONS and his wife, JUDI also reside. JONES noted that SIMMONS appeared to be very interested in him because of his experiences while a member of the United States Army in the Republic of South Vietnam. JONES indicated that most young "junkies" are former United States servicemen who experimented with narcotics while serving in the above mentioned foreign country. JONES related that "rapping sessions" were frequently held between BEN and JUDI SIMMONS, MERTUS and DAISY STRONG, neighbors of JONES' and his wife, DEBORAH JONES, who also participated in the above mentioned "rap sessions."

JONES indicated that SIMMONS attempted to organize a collective of black organizations in order to effectively deal with the drug abuse problem within the black community and approached the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Black Workers Coalition (BWC), Louisville, Kentucky, in an effort to promote his proposed program. SIMMONS received a negative response from both the above mentioned groups and resolved to organize his own group from which the BCSD eventually emerged.

On 3/21/72 at Louisville, Kentucky File # LS 157-1406
by SA JOHN MICHAEL KOZIOL and
SA EDMUND V. ARMENTO *A* EVA/lmm Date dictated 3/23/72

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

LS 157-1496

2

JONES admitted assisting SIMMONS in the establishment of the BCSD but denied ever really becoming involved in its activities.

JONES stated that he does not advocate violence except for the purpose of self-defense noting that he will always remain calm during an argument or other tense confrontations, but is a strong advocate of revenge. JONES emphatically stated that he had no qualms about killing anybody and that if any individual harmed himself or his family, he would take immediate decisive action, including murder. JONES indicated that if an individual drew a deadly weapon on him while he was unarmed, he would attempt to do one of two things:

- 1) Convince the attacker that he should not kill him

- 2) Disarm his attacker, thereafter seeking out and killing him since any individual who has once tried to take his life would probably try it again at a later date

JONES does not consider himself a racist, but believes a race war in America is inevitable. JONES stated that he does not advocate violence in connection with the betterment of conditions within the black community, but believes that Negroes and Caucasians must work together with a common exchange of community problems. JONES noted that Government officials should actively seek community opinion on matters which vitally affect the individual community rather than acting on such matters without prior consultation or opinion sampling.

JONES advised he does not believe in or advocate the overthrow of the existing Government noting that same is not an answer to the problems currently existing in the United States.

JONES does not believe that the BCSD will adopt a violent ideology, noting, however, that the BCSD is currently distributing Black Panther Party (BPP) literature which espouses the ideology of the "urban guerrilla." JONES further related that his brother, JOHN HERBERT JONES, also known as "HERB", who resides at 2119 Osage Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky, is currently a BCSD member and first met SIMMONS when he accompanied his older brother, SAM JONES to SIMMONSES' residence at the request of JUDY SIMMONS who apparently had attended high school in Louisville, Kentucky, with SAM JONES. JOHN HERBERT JONES has never been in the Armed Forces and believed to be classified 4-F by the local Selective Service System, as a result of a serious leg injury suffered in an automobile accident.

JONES indicated that since he is no longer a BCSD member he is not allowed to attend any meetings thereof, but is allowed to enter the BCSD office, 1140 Dixie Highway, when no meeting is in progress. JONES believes SIMMONS is sincere in his programmed attack on the narcotics pusher within the black community and that the BCSD is in fact gathering information on the undesirable conditions within said community by observing what is happening therein and accurately conveying same to the people for whatever corrective action deemed desirable.

JONES stated that SIMMONS will not allow guns or narcotics on the BCSD premises and that SIMMONS himself has on numerous occasions searched individuals entering both his "crib" (residence) or BCSD office. JONES noted that in the event any individual entering therein has on his possession a weapon or other items believed to be contraband, same is confiscated and returned to the individual upon his exit.

JONES believes that the narcotics problem is the major issue which must be dealt with within the black community today and that police officials are aware of same,

LS 157-1496

4

however, they allow the pusher and his supplier to persist. JONES believes that organized crime is responsible for the supply of narcotics within the United States, however, has no evidentiary information concerning same.

JONES indicated that he works parttime on a voluntary basis at the Plymouth Settlement House, 1626 West Chestnut Street, Louisville, Kentucky, as an educational counsellor, urging local students to remain in school and graduate. JONES was offered a full time salaried position with the Plymouth Settlement House, however, same would have been less than the \$179 per week salary he is currently earning with International Harvester. JONES appeared to be interested in maintaining his employment and acquiring additional financial assets. JONES noted that he recommended both SIMMONS and his older brother, SAM JONES, for the above mentioned Plymouth Settlement House position, however, neither were offered the job.

JONES advised that a large segment of the black community feels that the Negro preachers are exploiting their parishioners. JONES noted that many ministers drive large expensive automobiles, reside in expensive areas of Louisville, Kentucky, and draw funds from the black community without returning a share thereof to the people of that particular area. JONES cited the above conditions as precipitive in connection with the recent rash of church burnings within the Louisville, Kentucky area, emphatically indicating that said burnings have been the work of Negro arsonists.

JONES advised that he is a United States Army combat veteran formerly stationed in the Pleiku area of the Republic of South Vietnam, and was known in the service as "Brother SPEEDY." JONES noted that he brought home with him from the Republic of Vietnam a jungle hat whereon "Brother SPEEDY" was written and subsequently gave same to SIMMONS, however other BCSD members have worn the hat on occasions.

JONES became interested in the black liberation movement when serving in Vietnam and returned to the United States with a different perspective on the life of the American black man. JONES cited his closeness to death as a prime reason for his newly acquired perspective on the plight of the black man indicating that there should be no reason to fear conditions in America in the black man's quest for liberation.

JONES advised that he was officially disciplined by the United States Army while in the Republic of Vietnam for an incident involving the disobedience of a lawful order and eventually received a Dishonorable Discharge.

JONES advised that he became engaged to be married shortly before departing for duty in the Republic of Vietnam and married his present wife, DEBORAH JONES, upon his return therefrom.

JONES indicated that approximately two weeks ago, while traveling in an automobile as a passenger, en route to his residence from his place of employment, he was arrested by the Louisville Division of Police, and charged with "carrying a concealed deadly weapon, to wit: a .38 caliber revolver," which he had in his coat pocket when questioned by Louisville Division of Police officers after the vehicle in which he was riding was stopped for a traffic violation. JONES noted that he had always carried the above mentioned weapon on the front seat in open view of any vehicle in which he was traveling for security purposes and had placed same in his pocket while exiting the vehicle. JONES noted that he was booked and subsequently released on bail, however, the above mentioned charge is currently pending.

JONES advised that approximately one month prior to instant interview, his Studebaker automobile was towed by the Louisville Division of Police from an alley in the vicinity of his residence where it reportedly was "blocking

LS 157-1496

6

a driveway." JONES was advised of the above action, however, he never claimed the vehicle since its value did not exceed towing costs.

JONES indicated that his knowledge concerning BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SIMMONS prior to September, 1971, is minimal and that he has had limited contact with SIMMONS and other BCSD members including his brother, JOHN HERBERT JONES, however, he is still friendly with SIMMONS and other BCSD members and would re-join the BCSD if same was considered desirable to him.

Set forth below is a physical description of JONES as obtained through interview and observation:

Name:	SIDNEY JONES, JR.
Race:	Negro
Sex:	Male
Age:	22-24
Height:	5'8" - 5'10"
Weight:	140-150
Hair:	Black (natural, braided)
Complexion:	Dark
Miscellaneous:	Light mustache; rope-weaved wrist band, right wrist; military field jacket
Previous Employment:	Louisville Gas and Electric (resigned due to back trouble aggravated by strenuous physical work)
Employment:	International Harvester (factory work)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

At Louisville banquet

100-5469 157-1503

New feudal barriers growing in country, Gary mayor says

By ROBERT McCONNELL

Courier-Journal Staff Writer

Mayor Richard Hatcher of Gary, Ind., declared last night that while the civil rights movement has succeeded in removing most legal barriers to racial equality, social barriers between "feudal interests" have been growing.

Intense social conflict, Hatcher said, has caused the United States to become divided along the lines of race, class, ethnic groups, age, sex, philosophy and geography.

"We in a sense are becoming a country of feudal interests," the mayor said, "where it seems we are always poised on the brink of feudal conflict."

Hatcher spoke at a banquet at Stouffer's Louisville Inn commemorating the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Louisville-Jefferson County Human Relations Commission.

His theme of division was underscored somewhat by the presence of several dozen demonstrators holding signs denouncing the commission and its executive director, Martin M. Perley.

They picketed outside the motel for a while before going inside. When their path was blocked by several city policemen on the main staircase, they waited and sang during the banquet. No arrests were reported.

"The demonstrators were members of the Black Workers Coalition and the Louisville Tenants Union, according to coalition chairman Roosevelt Roberts.

Roberts, speaking to newsmen during the picketing, called Perley "nothing but a political tyrant" who has been "playing games" with the Negro community.

Perley and the commission, he said, are "just a tool for the political structure of the community. They (politicians) use him and he uses black folks." If the commission were supported in the Negro community, Roberts said, the banquet would have been there.

In a related development yesterday, 11th Ward Alderman Henry Owens III resigned as chairman of the aldermanic human relations committee, claiming that the Human Relations Commission's techniques are outdated. Instead of solving the problems of black unemployment and discrimination, he said, the commission is just processing complaints and "shuffling paper."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE B1

COURIER JOURNAL
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Date: 3-28-72
Edition: MORNING
Author:
Editor: BARRY BINGHAM
Title:

Character: 100-4486
or 157-1219 ✓
Classification: 100-5469
Submitting Office: 157-1503
☐ Being Investigated 1s

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 28 1972	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

157-1219-115

Perley declined to respond to Roberts' and Owens' charges when asked.

Hatcher, one of the first Negroes elected mayor of a major U.S. city, said the cause of much of the nation's social conflict and "spiritual agony" is the selfishness exhibited by various interest groups, including various levels of government.

"We find in our own country," he said, "that existence has always come before coexistence."

Hatcher's lengthy speech touched many subjects, but he focused primarily on the problems of the cities, which he said "are at the core of the wounded soul of America."

Listing the statistics of deteriorating housing, crime and other urban ills, Hatcher said that getting "a meaningful revenue-sharing bill" from Congress would be the only salvation for many cities.

He also said many urban problems can only be fruitfully attacked at the federal level. And to be effective, he added, such an attack will require a re-ordering of national priorities.

The current federal budget clearly indicates "the real priorities of this country," Hatcher said, noting that the Department of Housing and Urban Development ranks seventh in its share of Cabinet funding, while 22 times that amount is spent on defense.

Hatcher had harsh words, too, for President Nixon's economic policies, declaring flatly that unemployment cannot be ended by following Mr. Nixon's "game plan." He acknowledged that federal programs are creating some new jobs, but he said the influx of 1.5 million persons into the nation's workforce makes the gap unbridgeable.

He said an adequate income must be assured everyone who is able to work.

Before Hatcher spoke, the audience of about 250 persons saw a filmed review of civil rights activities in Louisville prepared by WHAS-TV and stood in tribute to the late William O. Cowger, whose administration oversaw the creation of the Human Relations Commission in 1962.

In addition, the commission's medallion for distinguished service was presented to its former chairman, Joseph H. Wimsatt. Its award of merit was given to Local 761 of the International Union of Electrical Workers for the effectiveness of its human relations committee in dealing

with employee problems at General Electric's Appliance Park.

Other awards were presented to the Rev. Richard Grenough of the Louisville Area Council on Religion and Race; the Rev. W. J. Hodge of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Medford Q. Lee, a founder of the Black Student Union at the University of Louisville; Mrs. Louise Reynolds, whose efforts as an alderman in 1967 helped produce the city's open-housing ordinance; Frank L. Stanley Jr. of The Louisville Defender; Arthur M. Walters of the Louisville Urban League, and Marlin M. Volz, county judge pro tem and the first commission chairman.

Mayor Frank Burke, who introduced Hatcher, noted the commission's achievements but said success hasn't been complete, mentioning the problems of housing, the lack of jobs and inadequate educational opportunities.

"Tonight should be, for each of us, a time of rededication to these goals," Burke said.

CODE
PLAINTEXT

3/28/72

TELETYPE

NITEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ATTN: D.I.D. (DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE
DIVISION)

FROM: SAC, LOUISVILLE (157-927) (P)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., COMMEMORATION MARCH,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, APRIL FOUR, NEXT, CIVIL UNREST.

DIRECTOR OF SAFETY'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,
HAS ADVISED THAT PURSUANT TO REQUEST OF CAROL THOMAS, ON
BEHALF OF BLACK WORKERS COALITION (BWC), LOUISVILLE,
KENTUCKY, THE DIRECTOR OF SAFETY HAS GRANTED A PERMIT FOR
A MARCH TO BE CONDUCTED BETWEEN TEN A.M. AND ONE THIRTY
P.M., APRIL FOUR, NEXT IN DOWNTOWN, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
THE NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS EXPECTED TO BE ONE THOUSAND.

SIMILAR MARCH HELD APRIL FOUR, LAST, IN LOUISVILLE,
KENTUCKY, WITHOUT INCIDENT AND WAS ATTENDED BY ABOUT
ONE HUNDRED PERSONS.

1-United States Secret Service, Louisville, Kentucky (RM)
1-United States Attorney, Louisville, Kentucky (RM)
1-109th MIG, Columbus, Ohio (RM)
5-Louisville (2-157-927)
(1-157-726) (THOMAS)
(1-157-1219) (BWC)
(1-157-1503) (ROBERTS)

WLW/jr
(8)

157-1219-114
Searched _____
Serialized *ly* _____
Indexed *ly* _____
Filed *ly* _____

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

LS 157-927

PAGE TWO

BWC IS A LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, BASED GROUP FORMED FOR THE STATED PURPOSE TO "PRIMARYLY DEAL WITH RACIAL PROBLEMS AND DISCRIMINATING IN LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY".

CAROL THOMAS IS A THIRTY EIGHT YEAR OLD WHITE FEMALE, LONG ACTIVE IN CIVIL RIGHT MATTERS AND MOST RECENTLY ACTIVE IN LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, IN THE LOUISVILLE TENANTS UNION. ON MARCH TEN, LAST, SHE AND SEVERAL INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH THE BWC WERE AMONG TWELVE PERSONS, FIVE OF WHOM REPORTED TO BE CATHOLIC NUNS, ARRESTED BY THE LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, POLICE DEPARTMENT AND CHARGED WITH DISORDERLY CONDUCT BECAUSE OF THEIR ATTEMPT TO DEMOLISH BY HAND A DILAPIDATED BUILDING WHICH THEY CLAIMED THE CITY HAD NOT DEMOLISHED REPORTEDLY DUE TO LACK OF FUNDS.

ROOSEVELT ROBERTS IS A THIRTY TWO YEAR OLD BLACK MALE DESCRIBED IN A FEBRUARY THREE, LAST, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, NEWSPAPER AS CHAIRMAN OF BWC AND QUOTED AS STATING THE BWC SEEKS "TO UNITE BLACK PEOPLE AS WORKERS

LS 157-927

PAGE THREE

**AND AS INDIVIDUALS". HE WAS AMONG THE TWELVE PERSONS
ARRESTED ON MARCH TEN, LAST, AS DESCRIBED ABOVE.**

**LOCAL AUTHORITIES COGNIZANT. UNITED STATES
SECRET SERVICE, UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, AND MILITARY
INTELLIGENCE NOTIFIED LOCALLY.**

ADMINISTRATIVE:

**COPIES OF INSTANT TELETYPE BEING FURNISHED
LOCALLY TO SECRET SECRET, UNITED STATES ATTORNEY,
AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP AND APPROPRIATE SOURCES
ALERTED. NO LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM TO BE SUBMITTED
UNLESS DEVELOPMENTS WARRANT SAME. BUREAU WILL BE
ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS.**

ADDENDUM:

**On March 28, 1972, SA WARREN L. WALSH telephonically
notified Agent RODNEY, United States Secret Service,
United States Attorney GEORGE J. LONG, JR., and MIG Agent
GEORGE ORR re instant matter.**

Thursday, March 23, 1972

TO: Merle Brown, Fire Marshal
Fire Prevention Bureau
Arson Squad

Sir:

March 23, 1972, Richard Brian and the undersigned attempted to interview Rev. CHARLES Elliott, pastor of King Solomon Baptist Church at 17th and Anderson, telephone number 584-8984. Rev. Elliott's home telephone number is 776-5959. We were informed by Mr. Raymond G. Lilly of 1751 Market Street, Charlestown, Ind., telephone number 256-3608, who is the church clerk and secretary, that Rev. Elliott had three appointments to keep and would not be back at the church as of this date.

We interviewed Mr. Raymond G. Lilly, regarding his knowledge of the recent church fires that have happened in the west end of the city. Mr. Lilly made the following statements as to what he had been told by Rev. Elliott: On Saturday P.M., which was March 18, 1972, Rev. Elliott received a phone call at his home and the voice on the phone said, "This is Mr. X, and at least 7 more churches will be burned, especially the church at 18th & Chestnut Streets, who has \$100,000.00 in the bank but will not spend any of it where it is needed. We are not going to bother your church at this time because you have been helping the people in the Louisville area. After we burn the churches we are going to wait a while and if things are not different, we are going to start on the ministers." Mr. Lilly stated this information was passed on to him by Rev. Elliott himself, but as far as he knew Rev. Elliott had not contacted the arson squad or the police department about the matter. We questioned Mr. Lilly, who is secretary of the church, about solicitation for money other than normal church organizations. Mr. Lilly informed us that sometime in March of 1971 the Black Workers Coalition approached his church for a donation. This was agreed on, and on March 29, 1971, he himself wrote a \$20.00 check payable to the Black Workers Coalition. A photostatic copy of this check is attached to this report.

We are now in the process of contacting Rev. Elliott. Additional information will be added to this report on our interview with Rev. Elliott.

Respectfully submitted,

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

Sgt. Louis Basham
Arson Squad
Fire Prevention Bureau

157-1219-113
157-1554-14

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 24 1972	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

KING SOLOMON BAPTIST CHURCH

1620 ANDERSON STREET
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40210

NO. 309

LOUISVILLE, KY.

March 19 71

21-13
630

PAY TO THE
ORDER OF

Black Walnut

Valley

\$ 20.00

20 DOLLARS

Liberty NATIONAL BANK
AND TRUST COMPANY OF LOUISVILLE

1611 13 MAR 71
1611 13 MAR 71

20.00

⑆0830⑉0013⑆ 00 39 614 ⑈

⑈0000002000⑈

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOUISVILLE FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

DATE: 3/23/72

FROM : SA RICHARD B. VIVIAN

SUBJECT:

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

EI (GHETTO)

It is noted, was previously the subject of Louisville file , captioned, aka, "EM-BNT". The case was closed as he did not appear to warrant further investigation, nor did he appear cooperative enough at the time to have potential as a source. He has since, however, furnished the following information on a cooperative basis:

On 3/21/72, he advised there is an Organization in Louisville, Ky. known as the "NATION OF ONE". This Organization has been in existence for approximately one year and currently has a membership of about 70-80. It is an all black organization and its policies are for the uniting together of the brothers under the virtues of one. He further explained this to mean making the brothers to realize that their present struggle can be only as one. That is, "If my wife breathes, I breathe; If she fights, I fight; If she dies, a part of me dies."

The Organization stands for black unity, total separation of the races, and complete destruction of the white race.

The head of the Organization in Louisville is one KENNETH THORNTON, Age 22, N.M., who resides in a house located near the Algonquin Manor shopping center. Meetings of the NATION OF ONE are held at this residence on Monday and Wednesday evenings. On Sundays, the group goes to Cincinnati, and on Thursdays, they go to Indianapolis. THORNTON is from the South side of Chicago. He drives a white Thunderbird.

Another leader of the group is one MARINA MARTIN, N.F., Age 17, who resides in Jeffersonville, Indiana. THORNTON usually picks her up and drives her to Louisville each day.

Meetings of the group in Louisville are also held at 4606 Michigan, and these meetings are presided over by MARINA MARTIN. There are two or three other locations in Louisville where the group meets, but he does not know the locations.

Searched

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

- 2 - 157-New (NATION OF ONE, EM)
- 1 - 157-410 (JOE LOBENGILO)

RBV/

- 1 - 157-1112 (NOI) (Info.)
- 1- 157-1469 (BCSD)
- 1 - 100-5465 (Ls. TENANTS UNION)
- 1 - 157-1219 (BLACK WORKER'S COAL.)

1- 157-1194 (Ellis)

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA



On 3/22/72, [] advised he has ascertained that KENNETH THORNTON and MARINA MARTIN are currently in jail in Indianapolis, Ind. where he is charged with assault and she with 1st degree murder. They were involved in the robbery of a service station wherein he shot a man and she fatally wounded a woman. At the time of the arrest, they had possession of a rented 1971 or 1972 Nova.

The Organization which meets at the Algonquin Manor Shopping Center meets at 3023 Penway Ave. This is where THORNTON resided. Also residing at this residence is a person known as ABUCUKU (Ph.) who will probably take over the Organization in view of THORNTON's incarceration. He is a N.M, Age 23, 5'9", 160 lbs., light complexion, mustache, thick afro. He also is from Chicago.

Large quantities of marijuana come out of the house at 3023 Penway Ave.

Also on 3/21/72, [] advised that the Black Committee for Self Defense (BCSD) has recently meet with officials at the Plymouth Settlement House where they have planned to again dismantle a house in the West End and lay it out on the Street around 18th and Chestnut Sts. as to call attention to the unfit housing conditions in the black community in efforts to ease the poor conditions for black children. There are expected to be about 150 persons participating in this incident.

When contacted on 3/22/72, [] advised he has ascertained the house to be stripped is near 18th St. and Magazine and will be torn down this Friday, 3/24/72. He believes the main organizations participating will be the Louisville Tenant's Union (rather than the BCSD) and the Plymouth Settlement House. He did not mention the Black Worker's Coalition (BWC).

He has recently talked with JOE LOBENGILO and according to the latter, he feels the blacks themselves are responsible for the recent Church burnings of Negro Churches in Louisville. LOBENGILO indicated he is planning to obtain employment, in addition to his job at the City Sanitation Dept., as a private detective.

In conversation with CAROL COMPTON of the Louisville Tenant's Union, she believes the BCSD will be the basic functioning organization in Louisville.

In view of the above, it is recommended that a [] be opened at this time concerning [] Indices will be searched and summarized concerning background and descriptive data pertaining to him.

It is also recommended that a 157-New be opened at this time on the "Nation of One" to ascertain if there is such an organization, if it is possibly identical with the Nation of Islam (NOI), and if it is, in fact, an extremist organization.

On 3/22/72, a white Thunderbird, Ky. license # L82-546 was observed parked in the driveway at 3023 Penway Ave.

Date prepared

3/20/72

Date received

3/14/72

Received from (name or symbol number)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

Received by

SA BARTLEY J. GORI

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☒ in person

☐ by telephone

☐ by mail

☒ orally

☐ recording device

☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:
Date

Dictated 3/14/72 to PATRICIA W. MC CARLEY

Transcribed 3/20/72

Authenticated
by Informant

Date of Report

Date(s) of activity

3/9, 10, 11, 12, 13/72

Brief description of activity or material

Source provided information regarding the
Black Workers' Coalition, its members,
and planned activities.

File where original is located if not attached

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE.
VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____.

Remarks:

**INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN, IF UTILIZED IN COMMUNICATIONS
PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION, SHOULD BE APPROPRIATELY PARA-
PHRASED TO FURTHER PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF INSTANT SOURCE.**

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

- 1 - 157-726 (THOMAS)
- 1 - 157-1503 (ROBERTS)
- 1 - 157-1504 (RAPIER)
- 1 - 157-1505 (JENNINGS)
- ① - 157-1219 (BWC)

ESJ:pwm

(6)

Quinn

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

Block Stamp

157-1219-111

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
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FBI - LOUISVILLE	

Per

March 14, 1972

On Thursday, March 9, 1972, Carol Thomas, Roosevelt Roberts, Louis Jennings, and Gladys Childress went to the University of Louisville between 7:00 PM and 7:30 PM for some kind of a meeting.

On Friday, March 10, 1972, the Black Workers' Coalition (BWC) had a quarter party which was well attended.

On Saturday, March 11, 1972, at approximately 10:30 AM, Gladys Childress, Bonnie, Hose Rapier, and Louis Jennings arrived at the BWC in a green bus. Roosevelt Roberts arrived in his own car.

Hose Rapier stated that in relation to the BWC activities of tearing down old buildings, he is definitely "going back to jail" because the City of Louisville has not heard the last of it."

On Sunday, March 12, 1972, the BWC had a meeting from 1:00 PM to 5:30 PM which was well attended. The main topics at this meeting were the burning of churches in the West End, and the "tearing down of old buildings by the BWC." Hose Rapier talked for quite a while on why he and his fellow BWC members had torn down the buildings and he was well received by the audience.

Louis Jennings also spoke at this meeting, but was not as well received because of his anti-white militant attitude.

The BWC appointed ten neighborhood boys to clean up the BWC headquarters. The same ten boys were also appointed to carry signs in the next demonstration held by the BWC. The BWC plans to hold a demonstration similar to the one that they held on March 9, 1972, in which several of the members were arrested.

The reason given by Roberts, Jennings, and Moscoe Rapier for the demonstration was that the City of Louisville has failed to expeditiously tear down condemned buildings.

The BWC feels that they can accomplish this by simply taking apart these buildings and throwing the bricks, etc., onto the street. This means that the City of Louisville has to take away this material because they have to maintain the streets. The BWC will continue to do this until the City of Louisville acquits its duty in a proper way.

Ronnie (last name unknown) also spoke at this meeting and stated that unless Jennings stops talking the way he does, he is going to leave the BWC.

The BWC plans to circulate petitions in an attempt to get the head of the Human Relations Commission, Louisville, Kentucky, out of office. This topic was also discussed at the BWC meeting on Sunday.

On Monday, March 13, 1972, BWC showed a film on drugs which was not well attended. Gladys Childress, Rapier, Roberts, Jennings, and Ronnie (last name unknown) were at the meeting.

The BWC is still attempting to raise funds for the Tinsleys.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOUISVILLE (157-1219) (P) DATE: 3/22/72

FROM : SA GEORGE W. HUTCHISON

SUBJECT: BLACK WORKERS COALITION (BWC)
EM-(BWC)

On 3/17/72, Sgt. CHARLES MOORE, Advisory Unit, LPD, furnished the attached informant report dated 3/14/72, addressed to Captain (Lt.) JAMES HOGAN, LPD, to SA ARMENTO.

- ① - 157-1219 (BWC)
- 1 - 100-5467 (NETRA PHILLIPS)
- 1 - 157-726 (CAROL THOMAS)

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

GWH/imm

(4)

[Handwritten signature]

157-1219-110

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 22 1972	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

[Handwritten signature]



DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

Umm... to Lord
F.B.I.

(S) March 14, 1972

Captain James Hogan
Commander, Crimes Unit
Criminal Investigation Section
Louisville Division of Police

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

Sir:

I read in the Saturday evening edition of the Courier Journal and Louisville Times (Scene), March 11, 1972, about an alcohol and drug abuse program being sponsored by the BLACK WORKERS COALITION located at 2300 West Oak Street, Louisville, Kentucky. This meeting was scheduled to begin at 7:00 p.m. on Monday, the 13th of March, 1972. Not being familiar with the COALITION, I called a MR. LOUIS VALDEZ, who is employed by the JACKSON AREA COUNCIL (Region 8). His title is the ALCOHOLISM COUNSELOR, but during the time at the COALITION HEADQUARTERS, he kept referring to the counseling of young boys. I have known VALDEZ for approximately two (2) years. I first met him at the PORTLAND CENTER, 28th and Montgomery Streets in Louisville.

He mentioned in casual conversation that he had been travelling around the United States extensively and in the next week plans to go to New Hampshire. I asked MR. VALDEZ if he travelled in his work, and he said no, that he just likes to travel. I called MR. VALDEZ at 2:00 p.m. on the 13th to ask if I would be welcome to attend the program being presented. He did not say yes or no, but insisted that if I did decide to go that he would meet me at the COALITION HEADQUARTERS at 6:00, one (1) hour before the meeting was scheduled.

Upon my arrival at the COALITION HEADQUARTERS, I was introduced to a MRS. GLADYS CHILDRESS. She is apparently the director and from her statements unpaid and strictly on a voluntary basis.

There were about three (3) or four (4) people (Black), twenty-five (25) to thirty (30) in the building when I arrived. Upon seeing me, they left immediately. I noticed through the curtains in the kitchen another man on the phone, and upon seeing me, he hung up the phone.

Back in the kitchen also was a white female, CAROL THOMAS, of 614 West Hill Street, Louisville, Kentucky. I met her about a month ago when NETRA and SYLVESTER PHILLIPS were living in her home. (SYLVESTER is off parole, and NETRA is still on parole, however, they are separated. SYLVESTER lives at CAROL THOMAS' house during the week and lives with NETRA on the weekends at

Captain James Hogan
March 14, 1972
Page Two

1431 South 4th Street, Louisville, Kentucky. As you enter this apartment building, their apartment is the first one on the right (sliding doors).

When MR. VALDEZ attempted to introduce me to CAROL THOMAS, she recognized me and confirmed my hello, went over to MRS. CHILDRESS, whispered something, and left the building with a Black man. They did not return for the rest of the evening. This left myself, MR. VALDEZ, and MRS. CHILDRESS; no one else was to come in, except for a teen-age boy. MRS. CHILDRESS asked where everyone was, and he said, "They are all up at GEORGE'S," to which MRS. CHILDRESS replied to me that, "That's where the girls are, so I guess they won't be down tonight." Earlier, she had said that they always have thirty-five (35) to forty (40) people. It is my belief that VALDEZ tipped them off.

They showed me two (2) films about drug abuse, and I left. I then called CAPTAIN HOGAN.

The seating capacity was forty-three (43) chairs; LIBRARY OF BLACK HISTORY, Laws, Civil Rights, etc.

There was a K.C.L.U. poster behind the desk, and three (3) BLACK PANTHER posters, 4 X 4, one of GEORGE JACKSON, who was killed at ATTICA PRISON, New York, one of HUEY NEWTON on a throne with a lance in one hand and a shotgun in the other, the other of a Black man well-dressed in an upstairs window with a sub-machine gun, at the ready. The poster read "Urban Revolution." Also, there was a picture of the Field Marshal of the PANTHER MOVEMENT. There were numerous cars pulled to the curb during my two and one-half (2½) hour stay, but they would pull away upon seeing me in the headquarters.

There were eight (8) contribution fund cans with pictures of MICHAEL and NARVEL TINSLEY being taken in the back seat of a police car. The card on the cans read, "You could be next. Support for legal aid for the TINSLEYS." There were five (5) or six (6) big envelopes stuffed full of literature and brochures behind the desk, but they would not let me near them. Under the pretense of finding new drug abuse and alcohol literature, I was able to get the publications that are in their file. There were also political posters to support LEO LESSER. This is all I can remember. I have left myself open to come again; the next time without advance notice.

Informant (S)

FOIA(b) (6)
FOIA(b) (7) - (C)

RUSSELL THOMAS SIMS

Social Security [REDACTED]

FOIA (b) (6)
FOIA (b) (7) - (C)

Birth:

[REDACTED]
Rome, Perry County, Indiana

Father:

John R. Sims, 53

Father Employed:

E.I. DuPont Company, 23 years

Mother:

Mrs. Raymond Matthews
4507 Standish Drive
Ft. Wayne, Indiana

Brothers:

Dennis M. Sims, 24
William C. Sims, 27

Sisters:

Charlotte A. Sims (Deceased)
Earleen R. Duggins, 20

Military History:

U.S. Marine Corps 11/8/59 to 9/30/63
Honorable Discharge 11/8/65
Service #1858706

Wife & Children:

Ruth L. Sims (Rankin)--Wife
[REDACTED]

Daughter
Shaun T. Sims--Son

Residential Address:

206 Riverwood Drive
Jeffersonville, Indiana 47130

Phone Number:

283-0168

Presently Director of Clark & Floyd County Alcohol Information
Schools and in the process of forming similar schools for drug
addicts.

Date prepared

Date received

Received from (name or symbol number)

Received **3/17/72**

Method of delivery (check one) **FOIA(b) (7) - (D)**

☐ in person

☐ by telephone

☐ by mail

☐ orally

☐ recording device

☐ written by Informant

SA REMUND V. ALBERTO

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent: **X**

Date

Date of Report

Dictated

3/14/72

to

Linda M. McCullum

Date(s) of activity

3/3/72

Transcribed

3/17/72

Authenticated
by Informant

3/3/72

Brief description of activity or material

INFORMATION RE BLACK COMMITTEE FOR SELF-

DEFENSE (BCSD) LOUISVILLE

File where original is located if not attached

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND
VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

CIPATE.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____

Remarks:

**INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN, IF UTILIZED IN COMMUNICATIONS
PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION, SHOULD BE APPROPRIATELY PARA-
PHRASED TO FURTHER PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF INSTANT SOURCE.**

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

- 1 - 157-1469 (BCSD)**
- 1 - 157-1529 (McKIEVER)**
- 1 - 157-1501 (SIMMONS)**
- 1 - 157-1477 (ALEXANDER)**
- 1 - 157-1394 (BAINES)**
- 1 - 157-1496 (JONES)**
- 1 - 157-1218 (BSU-JCC)**
- 1 - 157-1219 (BWC)**

EVA/lee

(9)

Jmm

Block Stamp

157-1219-109

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 20 1972	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

DO NOT DESTROY - FOIPA

Louisville, Kentucky
March 3, 1972

Source furnished the following information concerning the Black Committee for Self-Defense (BCSD), Louisville, Kentucky:

Alex McKiever, Benjamin Simmons, G.T. Alexander, and Larry Baines, are planning to leave for New York some time this coming weekend and G.T. Alexander has apparently purchased a new (1972), Volkswagen sedan (beetle), bright orange in color.

Alexander's vehicle currently has temporary Kentucky tag (paper) which is mounted in the license plate indentation on the rear engine cover. Alexander purchased the vehicle from a Volkswagen dealer on south Dixie Highway, and is currently a student at Jefferson Community College.

Ben Simmons is reportedly in financial debt to his landlord (1219 South 6th Street), the telephone company, and the gas and electric company.

Simmons has indicated that the BCSD group traveling to New York would take several hand guns. McKiever, also known as Katara, has obtained a set of blank identification cards, including a drivers license, which he will apparently use to establish a false identity.

Larry Baines is the individual who recently painted various phrases on the south wall of the BCSD office, 1146 Dixie Highway.

George Thomas Alexander, also known as G.T., is described as follows:

Build:	Slender
Race:	Negro
Sex:	Male
Hair:	Natural
Complexion:	Medium

Characteristic: Slight mustache
Residence: Vicinity of 40th and
Sunset Avenue

Alexander is a parttime student at Jefferson Community College, Louisville, Kentucky.

Ben Simmons is reportedly attempting to obtain some money from the Black Student Union, Jefferson Community College, and the Black Workers Coalition for the BCSD group trip to New York.

John Jones, also known as Herb, may also be going to New York with the above mentioned BCSD group. Simmons has indicated that he has attended Black Workers Coalition's meetings on Sunday afternoons in the past, but there is no formal association between the Black Workers Coalition and BCSD.

John Jones, also known as Herb, recently obtained a 1968 Oldsmobile "98", black vinyl top over light green, bearing 1972 Kentucky license L30-868. Jones resides at 2119 Osage Avenue.

On March 2, 1972, several Louisville preachers visisted the BCSD office, at which time G.T. Alexander talked with them. The above group which consisted of four Negro males and one white male apparently visited the BCSD in connection with some drug program that the BCSD is apparently planning to hold at some local church.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOUISVILLE (157-1219) (P) DATE: 3/20/72

FROM : SA BARTLEY J. GORI

SUBJECT: BLACK WORKER'S COALITION
(BWC)
EM

On 3/15/72, GWEN VICKERS, Records Clerk, Louisville Police Department, Louisville, Ky., furnished the arrest records and photographs of the 12 individuals arrested on 3/10/72, in conjunction with a demonstration which involved the tearing down of an old building in the west end of Louisville and piling the debris from the building in the street. Arrest records and photographs are being channeled to the respective files of those individuals who are subject of active FBI investigation.

On 3/17/72, Detective Sergeant CHARLES MOORE, Louisville Police Department, furnished the attached memo re the arrest of WILLIAM GERTON, JR. who is also known as ORVILLE ZELLINOR GERTON. GERTON was arrested on 3/16/72, and this memo relates the circumstances surrounding the arrest. MOORE also furnished the arrest record re GERTON's arrest on 3/16/72, and also copies of GERTON's prior arrest. In view of GERTON's statements as reflected in the attached memo that he would do some sniping at the

- ① - 157-1219
- 1 - 157-1503 (ROBERTS)
- 1 - 157-1504 (RAPIER)
- 1 - 157-1505 (JENNINGS)
- 2 - 157-NEW (GERTON, WILLIAM)
- 1 - 157-726 (C. THOMAS)
- 1 - 157-DEAD (CORBETT, PEGGIE CHRISTINE)
- 1 - 157-DEAD (DOUGHERITY, JANET CLAIRE)
- 1 - 157-DEAD (FLAHERTY, KATHLEEN MARY)
- 1 - 157-DEAD (HOUSTON, BARBRA M.)
- 1 - 157-DEAD (HALL, JEROLD LEE)
- 1 - 157-DEAD (SLAUGHTER, RONALD GREGORY)
- 1 - 157-DEAD (SHEEHAN, MARY KATHLEEN)

BJG/kf

(14)

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

157-1219-108

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 21 1972	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

LS 157-1219

police and in view of GERTON's prior arrests which indicate a propensity for violence, it is recommended that active investigation be initiated re GERTON.

With regard to the remaining individuals who were arrested on 3/10/72, who are not subjects of active FBI investigation, it is recommended that dead files be opened inasmuch as [redacted] has reported that future demonstrations similar to that held on 3/10/72, are planned for the future and it seems likely that one or more of these individuals may participate.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

MEMORANDUM

CITY OF LOUISVILLE

March 17, 1972

TO: LT. COLONEL VERNON B. AUSTIN
ACTING CHIEF OF POLICE

FROM: MAJOR JACK KLEY
ADMINISTRATIVE ASST. CHIEF

RE: MILITANT ACTIVITY

SIR:

This is to advise that on Thursday, March 16, at about 2100 hours, I received a phone call from Lieutenant Covington. In view of the fact that I was Duty Officer and that a disturbance had occurred in the lobby of Headquarters, I was called. The Lieutenant advised that a group of militants had come to Police Headquarters to protest the arrest of William Gerton. The group had been belligerent, abusive, profane, etc. I advised the Lieutenant to keep things cool until I arrived.

On my arrival a short time later, I found the group in The Second District Office with Lieutenant William Hughes. The Lieutenant had the situation well under control with the group sitting in his office quite peacefully. I went to The Fourth District Office to get information on the action which allegedly triggered the complaint.

Officers D. Johnson and J. McGinnis advised that on leaving the Holdover earlier in the evening, they had information that a Stanley Bernley, C/M 16 was at the intersection of Eighteenth and Madison Streets. This subject had been implicated in a D.H.B. and G.L. and was wanted in this connection. Officers Johnson and McGinnis proceeded to that location and not knowing the subject on sight, began checking identification of those present. A check of some four or five subjects had been made when William Gerton, Jr. was checked. Gerton became abusive, calling the officers "pigs" and "mother fuckers", etc. The officers arrested Gerton and the subject resisted arrest. Another unit manned by D. Haddox and H. Chambers arrived on the scene. Gerton was forcibly placed in the police car. During the wrestling, wherein Gerton was resisting arrest and being placed in the car, the subject received a cut or split lip. Officers Johnson and McGinnis transported the subject to General Hospital, where he was abusive to the nurse and refused treatment. The officers advise that once the subject was placed in the police car he ceased to resist physically; however, he continued with verbal abuse.

Returning from General Hospital, after refusing treatment, the subject was taken to The Fourth District Offices where he made statements to the effect that he would do some sniping at these pigs, etc. The verbal abuse continued into The Property Room.

Page Two
Lt. Col. Vernon B. Austin
March 17, 1972

With this information, I went back to The Second District and then, with the protesting group and Lieutenant Hughes, on to my office. The group contained both blacks and whites, also some nuns. The nuns and some others of the group were involved in last week's action of tearing down a condemned dwelling and had been arrested in connection with that action. I might add here that Gerton was also arrested in that activity.

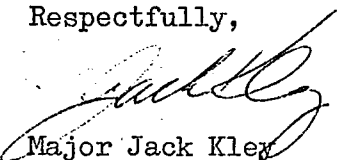
The group sat in my office while I related what information I had. They wanted to file complaints and protests of the action of the police. I advised that those who had witnessed any alleged misconduct on the part of the officers and desiring to make a formal complaint should return to The Inspectional Services Bureau on Friday. There was the usual ridiculous questions, statements, accusations without backing, etc. i.e., "The brother has two crippled hands and could not fight two big pigs". "The pigs beat the brother without cause". I advised the group of the necessary bond to gain release of the subject (\$100.00). Shortly thereafter, Lieutenant Covington called to advise that a Criminal Court Bench Warrant was on file for William Gerton. Charges were Malicious Shooting and Wounding/Malicious Shooting into a dwelling. I advised the group of this fact and they departed from my office to make bond. When we located the Warrant, I advised those still in the lobby that, in view of this latest development, the bond would be considerably higher if, in fact, a bond had been set. I further advised that this was not a result of any action tonight and that we had no choice but to serve the Warrant. Most seemed to understand and caused no real additional problems. When the Warrant arrived, it carried a \$5,000.00 bond and I so advised the group. After some more discussion and milling around, the group left the building.

I went to the Holdover to observe the subject and also talk with the guards. I found the subject to have some evidence of blood inside his lip and no other visible marks. On the left arm was an Ace bandage. To all other ends, the subject appeared normal (an old burn type scar on the throat).

On Friday morning, I called for photographs of the subject to be made. The group did appear in Inspectional Services and I am advised by Lieutenant Hicks that they were abusive and antagonistic.

The above for your information.

Respectfully,


Major Jack Kley
Adm. Asst. Chief of Police

JK/kb

cc: Director of Safety
Inspectional Services

Date prepared

3/17/72

Date received

2/29/72

Received from (name or symbol number)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

Received by

SA EDMUND V. ARMENTO

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☐ in person

☒ by telephone

☐ by mail

☒ orally

☐ recording device

☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Date of Report

2/29/72

Date(s) of activity

2/29/72

Dictated 3/14/72 to Linda M. McCullum

Transcribed 3/17/72

Authenticated
by Informant

Brief description of activity or material

INFORMATION RE BLACK COMMITTEE FOR
SELF DEFENSE (BCSD), LOUISVILLE

File where original is located if not attached

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE.
VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____.

Remarks:

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN, IF UTILIZED IN COMMUNICATIONS
PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION, SHOULD BE APPROPRIATELY PARA-
PHRASED TO FURTHER PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF INSTANT SOURCE.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

- 1 - 157-1469 (BCSD)
- 1 - 157-1384 (BAINES)
- ① - 157-1219 (BWC)
- 1 - 157-1301 (SIMMONS)
- 1 - 157-1477 (ALEXANDER)
- 1 - 157-1246 (MOORE)
- 1 - 157-1486 (JONES)
- 1 - 157-1529 (McKIEVER)
- 2 - 157-New (JAMES FUGATE
EM-BCSD, OO: LS)

EVA/lmm
(11)

Block Stamp

157-1219-107

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 1 1972	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

Louisville, Kentucky
February 29, 1972

Source furnished the following information concerning the Black Committee for Self-Defense, Louisville, Kentucky:

At approximately 12:00 noon on February 26, 1972, a physical education class consisting of calisthenics and basic elements of judo and karate was held at the BCSD office, 1140 Dixie Highway, Louisville, Kentucky. Larry Baines and another unidentified Negro male were instructors at the above mentioned class.

Ben Simmons attended the weekly meeting of the Black Workers Coalition, 2300 West Oak Street, Louisville, Kentucky, on February 27, 1972 at around noon time. Simmons was accompanied by G.T. Alexander, Gordon Moore, John Jones and Larry Baines. BCSD leaders are currently discussing plans for a liberation school to be conducted by BCSD for young Negro children.

BCSD has recently instituted a search procedure for all those individuals entering the BCSD premises. Visitors are always asked to register by signing a log.

Alex McKiever, who apparently is a photographer, recently took photographs of several industrial plants in the vicinity of Hill Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

Simmons is reportedly employed at General Electric Appliance Park.

Baines, who is unemployed, owns a .38 caliber revolver and maintains it on his possession most of the time.

John Jones has indicated that he is opposed to Huey P. Newton, Minister of Defense of the Black Panther Part (BPP), Oakland, California, and believes Newton has served his purpose in the "Extremist Movement."

Recently observed at the BCSD Office
was James Fugate (phonetic) described as heavy set,
Negro male, approximately 22-24, who may be attempting
to become a BCSD member.

- 2* -

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

BWC Hosts Flicks

The Black Workers Coalition will present two films on Friday, March 17 at their headquarters at 2300 West Oak Street, 7:30 p.m.

The first film is entitled West Africa-Another Vietnam. It is a documentary of the Black liberation struggle in West Africa.

The second film is End Of The Dialogue. It consists of smuggled footage from South Africa dealing with racist repression and black resistance.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

LOUISVILLE DEFENDER
LOUISVILLE, KY.

3-16-72

Date:

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

FRANK STANLEY

Title:

Character:

or

157-1219

Classification:

LS

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED

INDEXED

SERIALIZED

FILED

MAR 16 1972

FBI - LOUISVILLE

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'Angry' Citizens Unite And Demolish Eyesore

By Susan Brown
Defender News Editor

A group of community involved people decided that they would literally tear-down by hand a decayed structure located on 18th Street between Magazine and Chestnut. The decision was partially to dramatize the need to rid the westend of the abandoned buildings which are neglected and become not only an eye-sore but a hazard in the day-to-day life of the community, the immediate target was this particular building. More than a dozen were arrested.

With every intention of getting arrested if it was necessary to make the point clear, those who were to participate in the "demolition" of the building met at the Plymouth Settlement House at 17th & Chestnut to organize and plan strategy. It was clearly understood by all who took part that violence was taboo, and those under the age of 18 were asked not to participate.

At 4:00 p.m. they set out on foot from Plymouth and walked to the site of the designated building to put their plan into action. With a great deal of precision, members of the group entered the burned-out structure via doors and windows and began their task. Nuns began to disassemble the building and toss the boards out into the street. The male members of the group were more attentive to the doors and furniture that had been left, hoisting it with great expense of energy out into the middle of the street.

Meanwhile, others passed out leaflets to passing motorists (this included the operators of regular

cards, as well as the drivers of immense tracker trailers -- all of whom were astounded, but interested and amused). Buses making their way down 18th Street stopped at Magazine and Chestnut while their drivers estimated the feasibility of driving through the street. They detoured.

Part of the group then checked their activity to go and explain the nature of what they were doing and why to the owner of an adjacent bar called The West End Run Club. They were not really successful. The owner kept yelling, "You all ain't got a damn right!" Another part of the group in the mean time moved to a vacant lot toward the Chestnut Street end of the block and hurled its pile of bricks into the street to prevent the entrance of any more traffic, since the motorists by this time were having difficulties maneuvering around the debris near the Magazine Street end. After completing this thoughtful action, the entire group then really started working on the structure of the building.

With great alacrity and an encouraging cheer from the crowd, an old charred object that looked like the remnants of a stove was moved into the middle of the street. More glass and black burnt wooden boards were emphatically deposited in the middle of the street.

A woman who was passing who lived in the neighborhood remarked that the house had stood in its rotten condition for more than a year. She added, "They have been begging them to tear it down, but they didn't. So Plymouth is tearing it down for them."

One may say that the entire
Cont. On Back Pg.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

LOUISVILLE DEFENDER
—LOUISVILLE, KY.

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

Date: 3-16-72

Edition:

Author:

Editor: FRANK STANLEY

Title: 157-1503

157-1504 100-5465

Character: 157-726

or 157-1214

Classification: 157-1505

Submitting Office: LS

☐ Being Investigated

157-1214-105
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAR 16 1972
FBI — LOUISVILLE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Angry Citizens

Cont. From Front

incident had the appearance of a community effort. As the boards came flying out into the street



Police officers move debris from the intersection at 18th and Magazine. Before they came debris was blocking traffic. Photo by Jay Thomas.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Date:

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated



JIMMY COX, one of the protesters on the scene, clears the sidewalk in front of the decayed building with a broom as police and spectators look on. Photo by Jay Thomas.

Date prepared

3/14/72

Date received

3/7/72

Received from (name or symbol number)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

Received by

SA BARTLEY J. GORI

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☒ in person ☐ by telephone ☐ by mail ☒ orally ☐ recording device ☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Date of Report

Dictated 3/8/72 to Mary Lou Ham

3/7/72

Transcribed 3/14/72

Date(s) of activity

3/4, 5 & 6/72

Authenticated
by Informant

Brief description of activity or material

Source furnished info re meeting at the
Black Workers Coalition (BWC) and individuals
associated therewith.

File where original is located if not attached

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____

Remarks:

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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

Source observed the following vehicle tags located
on vehicles parked near the BWC office on Sunday, 3/5/72:

K26-3224 (all 1972 Kentucky)

L20-145

J1-744

L50-6444

The BWC received a copy in the mail of the "Southern
Patriot." This was addressed to the Black Workers Coalition.
The BWC also received a letter from the D. W. Ford Company,

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

1-157-1397 (BPP)

Block Stamp

1-157-1219 (BWC)
1-157-1503 (ROBERTS)
1-157-1504 (RAPIER)
1-157-1505 (JENNINGS)
1-157-1469 (BCSD)
1-100-197 (SCEF)
BJG/mlh
(8)

157-1219-104

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 14 1972	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

DO NOT DESTROY - FOIPA

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

**633 Hollywood Boulevard, Suite 213, Hollywood, California
zip code 90028.**

**The subscribers to the above license numbers
will be determined and reported separately.**

-B*-

Louisville, Kentucky
March 7, 1972

On Saturday, March 4, 1972, at approximately 12 PM there was a meeting at the Black Workers Coalition (BWC) Office. This meeting was not attended as well as most BWC meetings. Mose Rapier, Roosevelt Roberts, Louis Jennings and Gladys Childress were at the meeting. There were men from the International Harvester and Ford plant also at the meeting. Altogether there were about 14 people. This gathering was much more informal than most BWC meetings inasmuch as there was drinking going on and records were being played.

Mose Rapier mentioned that the BWC had collected money for the defense of the Tinsley brothers at a local church but that the minister of the church did not turn over all of the money, keeping some for himself. Rapier was upset with this.

Ronnie (Last Name Unknown) mentioned that Louis Jennings at a previous BWC meeting had advocated boycotting churches (reasons unknown), however, none of the other BWC members had agreed with him. Ronnie described Jennings as a very violent individual and in his opinion if given the chance Jennings would assume control of the BWC.

On Sunday, March 5, 1972, the BWC had a meeting which lasted from approximately 1:30 PM to 5:30 PM. There was a good crowd at this meeting, but the exact number cannot be estimated because individuals merely kept coming in and out. The talk centered on raising money for the Tinsleys' defense. There were several ministers who spoke at this meeting. At this meeting there was an argument between Roosevelt Roberts and Louis Jennings. Roberts accused Jennings of being too militant and arrogant and threatened that unless he changes his ways he would be brought up to a vote, meaning that he may be dismissed from the organization. Roberts was displeased with Jennings because he had advocated a church boycott and because of his constant harangue in regard to his hatred of white people. The immediate event which triggered this argument was Jennings yelling at a young man at the meeting who had asked Jennings a question. Jennings had been

stating that black employees should only work for black employers and when the young man stated that black employees had to work for white employers simply because there were not too many black employers, Jennings berated him. Jennings at this meeting also advocated that when the BWC holds its march for Martin Luther King that they do not apply for a marching permit. This was overruled.

Ronnie (Last Name Unknown) stated that the BWC does not want to get involved with the Black Committee for Self-Defense (BCSD) because they are violence prone. He indicated that there may be some rift between the BWC and the BCSD and that the BCSD is not welcome at the BWC.

The BWC is not satisfied with the hiring practices of the Ford and General Electric plants at Louisville. The BWC does not believe that they have hired enough blacks.

Louis Jennings is working on the day shift at Fawcett and Haynes, having recently been transferred from the night shift.

The BWC shows movies on drugs only on Monday evenings. They have discontinued showing movies every night. There was a note on the door of the BWC to this effect.

At the Sunday meeting there were two white individuals present. One was a thin man approximately five feet seven inches tall, in his late thirties or early forties, dark hair, glasses, who brought the projector and the film which was shown at the meeting. The other white individual was a young man who wore gold-rimmed mod glasses, had a mustache and a beard, tattoos on his arms, was about six feet tall, stocky, and had light hair. These two individuals have been at the BWC in the past.

Gladys Childress claims that [redacted] has threatened her with a gun and that [redacted] has attempted to persuade her to leave the BWC. It is believed that Childress is no longer employed at Central State Hospital but is now employed at the office of a private doctor. Childress has a fear of [redacted]. This is quite noticeable when she is in his presence. She describes [redacted] as a violent individual.

On Monday, March 6, 1972, there was a movie on drugs at the BWC Office. Present at this meeting was Ronnie

(Last Name Unknown), Mose Rapier, Roosevelt Roberts, Louis Jennings, Gladys Childress and a young girl who is the secretary of the BWC. There was also several children watching the movie.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOUISVILLE (157-1219)

DATE: 3/13/72

FROM : SA WARREN L. WALSH

SUBJECT: BLACK WORKER'S COALITION
(BWC)
EM

On 3/6/72, Detective STEVE WELLS, Director of Safety Office, Louisville, Ky., telephoned advising the following:

On 3/6/72, CAROL THOMAS, 511 W. Hill St., Louisville, telephone 635-5741, presented to the Director of Safety Office, a letter from the Black Worker's Coalition (BWC), 2300 W. Oak St., Louisville, Ky., which letter requested a parade permit be issued to the BWC for a parade to be held in Louisville on 4/4/72.

According to the above letter the person in charge of the parade will be ROOSEVELT ROBERTS, 3502 Navanac, Louisville, telephone (residence) 774-5267, office telephone 776-6481. The number of persons expected to participate is not known. The letter requests permission for the parade to start at 10 a.m., 4/4/72, at 9th and Walnut, the group to march west on Walnut to 13th, south on 13th to Chestnut, east on Chestnut to 4th, north on 4th to Jefferson, west on Jefferson to the County Court House and after some speeches there, proceed to 9th and Walnut where the activity will terminate.

Detective WELLS advised he did not know if the Director of Safety would grant the above request.

WELLS will advise this office of the decision in this matter on 3/7/72.

- ② - 157-1219
1 - 157-726 (THOMAS)
1 - 157-927 (KINGS' DEATH ANNIVERSARY)
1 - 157-1503 (ROBERTS)

WLW/kf
(5)



5010-108

DO NOT DESTROY - FOIPA

157-1219-103

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 13 1972	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

LS 157-1209

On 3/7/72, Detective CLARENCE HAWKINS, Louisville Police Advisory Unit, Louisville PD, advised he was informed on 3/6/72 by Detective WELLS of the above information.

LEAD

LOUISVILLE DIVISION

AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

In 157-927 follow developments in connection with instant parade request as it would appear the parade will be in commemoration of the death of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. which occurred on 4/4/68.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOUISVILLE (157-1219)

DATE: 3/13/72

FROM : SA WARREN L. WALSH

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(BWC)
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- ② - 157-1219
- 1 - 157-726 (THOMAS)
- 1 - 157-927 (KINGS DEATH ANNIVERSARY)
- 1 - 157-1503 (ROBERTS)

WLW/kf
(5)



5010-108

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

157-1219-103

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 13 1972	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

LS 157-1209

On 3/7/72, Detective CLARENCE HAWKINS, Louisville Police Advisory Unit, Louisville PD, advised he was informed on 3/6/72 by Detective WELLS of the above information.

LEAD

LOUISVILLE DIVISION

AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

In 157-927 follow developments in connection with instant parade request as it would appear the parade will be in commemoration of the death of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. which occurred on 4/4/68.

Date prepared

3/8/72

Date received

3/1/72

Received from (name or symbol number)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

Received by

SA BARTLEY J. GORI

Method of delivery (check appropriate box)

☒ in person

☐ by telephone

☐ by mail

☐ orally

☐ recording device

☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Dictated 3/2/72 to Kathie Lee Flamm

Transcribed 3/8/72

Authenticated
by Informant

Date of Report

3/1/72

Date(s) of activity

2/29/72

Brief description of activity or material

SOURCE FURNISHED INFORMATION RE THE

BWC AND ITS MEMBERS

File where original is located if not attached

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____

Remarks:

**INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN, IF UTILIZED IN COMMUNICATIONS
PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION, SHOULD BE APPROPRIATELY PARA-
PHRASED TO FURTHER PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF INSTANT SOURCE.**

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

(1) - 157-1219 (BWC)
1 - 157-1503 (ROBERTS)
1 - 157-1504 (RAPIER)
1 - 157-1505 (JENNINGS)
1 - 157-726 (C. THOMAS)

BJG/kf
(6)

Block Stamp

157-1219-102

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 8 1972	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

Louisville, Kentucky
March 1, 1972

On February 29, 1972, between 7:45 and 8:30 p.m. a movie regarding drugs was shown at the Black Worker's Coalition (BWC) office. Gladys Childress and an individual named Ronnie (Last Name Unknown) were there. Ronnie has replaced Alvin L. Caldwell, Sr. as treasurer of the BWC. Ronnie is a Negro male, in his early twenties, 5'5", thin, light brown complexion, wears a short Afro. While the movie was being shown, Roosevelt Roberts, Moscoe Rapier and Louis Jennings arrived at the BWC office. Roberts mentioned that he had been to another meeting prior to arriving at the BWC. An unidentified Negro female who types for the BWC was also in attendance at the film. There was also a Negro male, about 5'7", heavy, brown complexion and short cropped hair at the film. The rest of the people at the film were teenagers and there were approximately fourteen or fifteen of them in attendance. After the movie ended, Gladys and the typist did some paper work.

Carol Thomas has been coming to the BWC office on Saturday and Sunday to attend the BWC meetings. She has been doing this for several weeks.

Gladys Childress stated that she is afraid of [redacted] because he has a bad temper and becomes violent. Gladys is a widow and [redacted]. She expressed fear that he may seriously harm her some day because of his violent nature.

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

Date prepared

3/3/72

Date received

2/25 & 28/72

Received from (name or symbol number)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

Received by

SA BARTLEY J. GORI

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☒ in person

☐ by telephone

☐ by mail

☐ orally

☐ recording device

☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Dictated 2/29/72 to BETTYE B. SMITH

Transcribed 3/3/72

Authenticated
by Informant

Date of Report

2/28/72

Date(s) of activity

2/19, 20, 26, 27/72

Brief description of activity or material

Information re activities at the Black
Committee For Self-Defense (BCSD);
activities at the Black Workers Coalition
(BWC); information re meeting at BCSD on
2/27/72.

File where original is located if not attached

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE.
VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____.

Remarks:

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN, IF UTILIZED IN COMMUNICATIONS
PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION, SHOULD BE APPROPRIATELY PARA-
PHRASED TO FURTHER PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF INSTANT SOURCE.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

On 2/26/72, source believes she saw an individual, whom she recognized from a photo, at the meeting talking with the unidentified individual who smokes the strange pipe and carries the walking stick. The individual source identified from the photo is BEN SIMMONS, although source does not know his name.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

- 1 - 157-1469 (BCSD)
- ① - 157-1219 (BWC)
- 1 - 157-1503 (ROBERTS)
- 1 - 157-1504 (RAPIER)
- 1 - 157-1505 (JENNINGS)
- 1 - 100-197 (SCEF)

BJG/bbs
(7)

DO NOT DESTROY - FOIPA

Block Stamp

157-1219-101

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 3 1972	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

- B* -

Louisville, Kentucky

February 28, 1972

On February 20, 1972, at 2:30 p.m., there were 20 to 25 individuals at the Black Committee For Self-Defense (BCSD) office. Many of them had on African garb. The individual with the unusual pipe and walking stick was there. The discussion centered around winning freedom for the Tinsley brothers.

An individual, who was introduced as a brother from Cleveland, stated that he was going to be in Louisville for a week or two unless he was needed back in Cleveland. This individual mentioned having trouble in Cleveland, but did not go into any specifics. He talked about two brothers had been shot and killed in Louisiana and blamed the pigs for the killing. He advocated unity of all blacks in getting rid of all pigs. This individual is a Negro male, in his mid 30's, 5 feet 11 inches, stocky build, brown skin, and wore a long gown.

The meeting broke up around 5:00 o'clock.

There were many people at the Black Workers Coalition (BWC) meeting on Sunday afternoon at 23rd and Oak. The BWC had a party on February 18, 1972, complete with psychedelic lights. Four teenagers, Roosevelt Roberts, Louis Jennings, and Mose Rapier were all at the party for a short time. An individual named Lee (Last Name Unknown) was at the party acting as a chaperon. The admission was \$.25 per party.

The BWC had a meeting on February 19, 1972, between 9:00 and 10:00 a.m. This meeting was attended by both blacks and whites.

Mose Rapier mentioned that there had been a meeting at a church in the West End and a collection had been taken up for the Tinsley brothers.

On February 26, 1972, at approximately 11:00 a.m. about 30 people, both adults and teenagers, were at the BCSD. There were mats on the floor and people were doing exercises and rolling and tumbling. Some judo lessons were also being given. There were three instructors there, one of the instructors having been observed as an instructor on a previous occasion.

Bobby Black and his brother Dan Black, along with Dave Pace, Robert Cox, were at the BCSD. Cox runs a pool room on Dixie Highway just south of Broadway on the east side of the street.

Bobby Black is a Negro male, about 34 years old, 5 feet 6 inches, 150 pounds, light complexion, short hair, drives a green Cadillac.

Dan Black is a Negro male, about 37 years old, 5 feet 11 inches, 170 pounds, light complexion, short hair.

Dave Pace is a Negro male, mid 30's, 5 feet 5 inches, very stocky, wears a process.

Robert Cox is a Negro male, late 20's, 5 feet 6 inches, stocky build, has a very noticeable scar running from the back of his neck along side his neck.

On February 27, 1972, at about 5:30 p.m., there were about 20 people at the BCSD. The Black brothers, Dave Pace and Robert Cox were there. The individual with the strange looking pipe and walking stick was at the meeting and spoke about the Tinsleys. He gave an address through which the Tinsleys could be reached in the event anybody wanted to write to them. He also talked about stopping dope in the black community.

A Negro male, about 30 years old, with a very large afro, nicely dressed in a light brown sports jacket, a maroon tie and beige shirt, spoke about drugs and stopping the pushers who are making prostitutes of the black women. This individual was not identified.

Andora (Last Name Unknown), Negro female, about 36 years old, 5 feet 3 inches, very thin, read the minutes of last week's meeting. At the meeting it was mentioned that money had been collected for the Tinsleys in the California section of Louisville, and that there was also a self-defense program in the California area along St. Catherine Street.

At the meeting, there were some followers of Prince Michael. Prince Michael is a former female impersonator

who has started his own movement in Louisville, and has a synogogue at 15th and Oak Streets. At one time their synogogue had been at 16th and Dumesnil. Prince Michael followers also run a snack shop at 16th and Oak.

Date prepared

2/29/72

Date received

2/18/72

Received from (name or symbol number)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

Received by

SA EDMUND V. ARMENTO

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☐ in person

☒ by telephone

☐ by mail

☒ orally

☐ recording device

☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Dictated 2/23/72 to BETTYE B. SMITH

Transcribed 2/29/72

Authenticated
by Informant

Date of Report

2/18/72

Date(s) of activity

2/18/72

Brief description of activity or material

Information re Black Committee for
Self-Defense (BCSD) members and activities,
Louisville, Kentucky.

File where original is located if not attached

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE.
VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____

Remarks:

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN, IF UTILIZED IN COMMUNICATIONS
PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION, SHOULD BE APPROPRIATELY PARA-
PHRASED TO FURTHER PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF INSTANT SOURCE.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Portions of attached report were orally disseminated
to CLARENCE HAWKINS, LPD, on 2/18/72, by SA WARREN L. WALSH.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

- 1 - 157-1469 (BCSD)
1 - 157-1246 (MOORE)
1 - 157-1334 (BLACK, TOM)
1 - 157-1332 (BLACK, ROSILAND)
1 - 157-1301 (SIMMONS)
1 - 157-1461 (BLACK POLITICAL CAUCUS)
1 - 157-1481 (SIMMONS, JUDITH)
1 - 157- (MC KIEVER)
1 - 157-1397 (BPP-CLEAVER)
1 - 157-1477 (ALEXANDER, G.T.)
① - 157-1219 (BWC)
1 - 157-431 (EXSIT-LS)
1 - 157-617 (BSU-UL)
1 - 157-1384 (BAINES)
1 - 100-2271 (NAACP)
1 - 66-1826A

EVA/bbs

Block Stamp

157-1219-100

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 29 1972	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

Louisville, Kentucky
February 18, 1972

Source furnished the following information concerning the Black Committee For Self-Defense (BCSD), Louisville, Kentucky:

Ben Simmons, BCSD Chairman, has indicated that he recently pawned a rifle for \$10.00 at Dan's Pawn Shop, 18th and Broadway, Louisville, Kentucky. Simmons intends to obtain the above weapon at a subsequent date.

Gordon Moore, who recently joined the BCSD, is frequently observed in the BCSD office, 1140 Dixie Highway, Louisville, Kentucky.

Tom Black, former member of the Junta Of Militant Organizations (JOMO), currently resides on Von Spiegel Street, Louisville, Kentucky, and is employed as a driver for the Star and Liberty Taxi Service, 1948 W. Walnut Street, Louisville, Kentucky. Black is separated from his wife, Rosiland Black, who reportedly is now residing on Grand Avenue between 26th and 28th Streets. BCSD records are maintained at 1140 Dixie Highway in a small green file box wherein the names of members are contained. Located inside the BCSD office are a table, desk, homemade bench, and several chair benches consisting of three seats per bench. BCSD mail generally goes to Ben Simmons' residence, 1219 S. 6th Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

BCSD recently received a letter from the Black Caucus announcing that all black organizations were being invited to attend a meeting of some sort in Louisville, Kentucky, on February 26, 1972. BCSD has been invited to attend this meeting which is believed to be an activity of the Black Political Caucus. Simmons has not indicated whether or not a representative of the BCSD will attend. Simmons has scheduled a meeting of the BCSD for Sunday evening, February 20, 1972.

Judith Simmons, also known as Judi Simmons, reportedly is pregnant and is expecting a child in the fall.

"Brother Hitachi" (phonetic), who has been identified by photographs as Alex Mc Kiever, is currently residing with Ben and Judith Simmons and is believed to be the only male Black Panther Party - New York Chapter member currently in Louisville, Kentucky.

No weapons have been observed at 1140 Dixie Highway to date, and there are no indications that said location is being fortified with sandbags or other substances. Simmons has not spoken openly about violence or guerilla tactics.

Pat Coulter is described as a Negro female student at the University of Louisville (UL), who apparently owns a Chevrolet Camaro, has been seen in contact with Ben Simmons, but is not a current member of the BCSD.

George T. Alexander, commonly known as "G.T.", frequently wears a blue or black pullover sweater with slacks and a Navy P-coat. "G.T." frequently is observed at 1140 Dixie Highway, and is an active member of the BCSD.

Ben Simmons is actively attempting to obtain employment through Jobs Now and has been interviewed by several firms. Simmons is attempting to arrange a job interview at General Electric Appliance Park for the immediate future.

BCSD recently received an unknown quantity of Right On copies, Volume I, No. 12, dated February 15, 1972. Said newspapers are being sold by BCSD members at Louisville, Kentucky. Simmons is attempting to publish another issue of the "Black Community News Service" and expects same to be released this coming week. Simmons has been experiencing difficulty in having same printed, however, he has indicated that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) has agreed to print literature for the BCSD. Contained in the above mentioned issue of "Right On" are two articles concerning Louisville, Kentucky, one of which deals specifically with the BCSD and its organizational efforts, while the other article treats the Tinsley case.

On April 4, 1972, the Black Workers Coalition (BWC) is sponsoring a memorial motorcade in remembrance of the assassination of Martin Luther King. Said memorial will include guest speakers and workshops to be held at the BWC office, 2300 W. Oak Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

Specific details regarding said event have not yet been finalized.

In connection with the Martin Luther King memorial activities, the Black Student Union (BSU) at UL intends to sponsor a Black Arts Festival to be held at the UL campus on April 4, 1972.

Recently, the BCSD office, 1140 Dixie Highway, Louisville, Kentucky, has been remaining open well into the evening hours with one or two BCSD members present at all times. Larry Baines, commonly known as Umoja, has associated himself with the BCSD and is giving judo instructions at the Southwick Community Center. Baines has a mustache which comes down the side of his face from the extremities of his mouth.

Ben Simmons has openly expressed discontent with Huey P. Newton, Minister of Defense, Black Panther Party, San Francisco, California, and has been highly critical of him in his recent leadership role within the Black Panther Party.

SAC, LOUISVILLE (157-1505)

2/24/72

SA BARTLEY J. GORI

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

LOUIS JENNINGS
EM - BN

On 2/16/72, [] provided his file re subject. This file was reviewed and copies were made of that material which was deemed pertinent to the investigation of subject. This file contained material which made reference to the Black Workers Coalition. Copies were made of material which was deemed pertinent to the investigation of subject and of the Black Workers Coalition.

Copies of this material are attached hereto.

1-157-1505

[]
1-157-1219

BJG/pkd
(3)

pkd

157-1219-99

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 24 1972	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

kg

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

●Considers Plan For Negro Union

By CLARENCE MATTHEWS

Louisville Times Staff Writer

Moscoe Rapier claims a foreman threw coffee at him during a recent dispute on the job at the Ford Motor Co. truck plant on Westport Road.

"When I complained to the union, they told me to go downtown and make a complaint to the (city-county) Human Relations Commission," Rapier said.

"I told them (the union) that I pay dues to the union to represent me and not the commission," Rapier added.

Because of Rapier's complaint and similar statements from other Negro workers, the Black Workers Coalition is considering forming a new union to represent Negro workers, said U. B. Thomas Jr., coalition chairman.

"We have always had gripes against the companies, but this time most of the complaints have been against racist unions," Thomas told a press conference today at the coalition headquarters, 686 S. 40th.

'Black Unions' Proposed

If the unions continue to fail to represent the black man, Thomas said, Negroes will have to form a union "to represent the black man."

"We are not concerned about fringe benefits and wages. We are talking about discrimination," Thomas said, following the news conference.

The coalition may also take other forms of direct action to force unions to fairly represent black workers, Thomas told the press conference.

He mentioned "black" holidays in which workers would remain off the jobs to dramatize their complaints against the unions.

Thomas said the coalition has asked for a meeting with representatives of several unions to discuss the grievances.

Thomas said that about 200 Negro workers at Ford Motor Co. had made complaints to the coalition during the past two months. Most concerned alleged inadequate union representation.

The news conference was called to announce several new programs to be started soon by the coalition.

They included:

- ✓ A drive to obtain signatures on a petition asking the federal government to create a plan here that would increase the number of Negro workers in the construction industry.

- ✓ An investigation into the hiring and promotion practices of the local plant of a national meatpacking company.

Thomas said the coalition will ask the U.S. Department of Labor to begin efforts to create a Philadelphia-type plan here that would increase the number of Negro skilled craftsmen in the construction industry.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

King Memorial March Like Old Times

It was like old times.

The civil rights songs were the same. The marching attire was the same. But it wasn't a demonstration. It was a memorial march.

More than 130 persons participated in a march through downtown Louisville Sunday. The two-mile walk commemorated the third assassination anniversary of Dr. Martin Luther King in Memphis.

Organized by the Black Workers Coalition, (BWC) the march began at Ninth and Walnut, continued down Walnut to 13th St., from 13th to Chestnut, down Chestnut to Fourth Street and on to Memorial Auditorium at Fourth and Kentucky. It was only a few years before when Dr. King had addressed open-housing marchers on these same steps.

As the procession passed

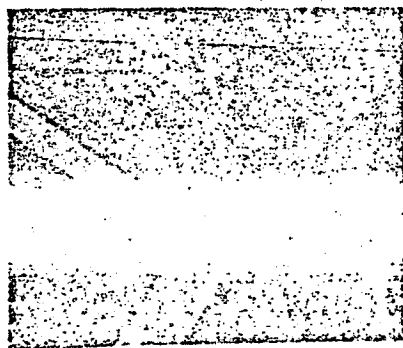
the Beecher Terrace housing project, scores of Black parents with their children lined the sidewalk to observe. Some joined in the singing and chanting while others flashed the familiar peace and clenched fists signs.

The marchers continued along the route without incident. A few Black onlookers joined in the procession as it passed the Chestnut Street YMCA.

Utility workers at Fourth and Chestnut looked on as the mainly Black crowd turned onto Fourth Street singing a civil rights song. "Before I'll be a slave/I'll be buried in my grave."

Many of the marchers carried signs which showed the discontent the Black Workers Coalition members have with hiring practices of certain local industries. Some of the slogans included, "Ford

the old boy could see us



FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

SALVATION IS NOT
IN THE BOTTLE!!

What's Going On ?

COME AND SEE!

Programs - Discussions

Films - "Alcoholics"

Well worth your time !!

Where - BLACK COALITION BUILDING
23rd & OAK (corner)

Who - Leader, GLADYS CHILDRESS

When - Starting Date

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1971 7P.M.
and each following Wednesdays, 7 P.M.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

(1) The Agency should agree to the use of the
the following procedures in the use of the following or
any other form of the following in the following:

107. The following information was obtained from the files of the FBI regarding the activities of the Communist Party, U.S.A., in the United States:

(a) The CP, U.S.A., has been active in the United States since its formation in 1919.

10. The following information was obtained from the above mentioned sources:

10. The following information is being furnished to you for your information:

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

Date prepared

2/25/72

Date received

2/18/72

Received from (name or symbol number)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

Received by

SA BARTLEY J. GOM

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☐ In person ☐ by telephone ☐ by mail ☒ orally ☐ recording device ☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Date of Report

2/18/72

Dictated 2/18/72 to Pamela K. DePhillips

Date(s) of activity

2/12, 14, 15 and 16/72

Transcribed 2/25/72

Authenticated
by Informant

Brief description of activity or material

Information relative to meetings held at
the Black Workers Coalition (BWC) and at
the Black Committee for Self-Defense
(BCSD)

File where original is located if not attached

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____

Remarks:

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PHRASED TO FURTHER PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF INSTANT SOURCE.**

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

1-157-1219 (BWC)
1-157-1469 (BCSD)
1-100-5914 (PEOPLE'S PARTY)
1-157-1503 (ROBERTS)
1-157-1504 (RAPIER)
1-157-1505 (JENNINGS)

BJG/pkd
(7)

pkd

Block Stamp

157-1219-98

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 25 1972	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

50

DO NOT DESTROY - FOIPA

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Copy of the "Voice of the Plant-tation" attached to original of this report. Original copy of "Voice of the Plant-tation" forwarded to the Atlanta Division under separate cover.

- B* -
COVER PAGE

Louisville, Kentucky
February 18, 1972

Source displayed mail which had arrived at source's apartment which was destined for the Black Workers Coalition (BWC). One letter was addressed to the BWC return address listed as the People's Party, Box 453, University Station, Lexington, Kentucky 40506. The other letter was addressed to Mrs. Gladys E. Childress, 2300 West Oak Street, Louisville, Kentucky from Eli Lilly and Company, Post Office Box 618, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46206.

Source advised that she went to the Black Committee for Self-Defense (BCSD) Office on Saturday, February 12, 1972 about 11:30 AM and stayed until approximately 12:30 PM. About twelve individuals were at the BCSD, both men and women. All were Negroes. The men appeared to be in their late 20's or early 30's and the women in their early 20's. Source noted that all of the individuals at the BCSD wore black, green, white or red. Some of the men wore dashikis with these colors and others scarves. She noted that one individual was smoking a long odd-shaped pipe and held a walking stick which also had an odd shape and the handle of which appeared to be the head of a panther or a leopard with glaring eyes.

Source inquired as to the purpose of the BCSD and was informed that its purpose was to combat drugs and to teach black people the art of self-defense. She was informed that the BCSD has instituted a "self-defense plan" by which the BCSD will teach blacks judo and karate. Source noted that the individuals at the BCSD did not use any names but merely called each other brother or sister.

While at the BCSD, source obtained a copy of the "Voice Of The Plant-tation."

On Tuesday, February 15, 1972, at approximately 3:00 PM, source again was at the BCSD and there observed two black instructors who were in their early 20's who were teaching a group of teenagers (between 14 and 17 years old) judo and karate. There was no one else there. Source stayed until approximately 4:30 PM and she received some instruction in karate.

The BWC had three meetings this week. These meetings were held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and source attended the first two.

On Monday, the meeting started at approximately 6:00 PM and broke up between 9:30 and 10:00 PM. A film about drugs was shown and a discussion was lead afterwards by Gladys Childress. Source believes Childress is a registered nurse and works at Central State Hospital.

As the film was being shown, several individuals who source recognized from seeing them at the BCSD came in. One of these individuals was the individual who was smoking the pipe and carrying the walking stick. After Childress spoke, this individual addressed the group. He first talked about dope and prostitution and as he spoke became increasingly militant. He blamed the white people for the blacks being suppressed and referred to all white people as pigs and stated that blacks had to protect themselves from all of the pigs. This meeting was attended by at least fifty people.

After this individual spoke, Gladys Childress again addressed the group and stated that although the BWC is not a violent group, it is willing to listen to others who may have a different philosophy.

The meeting on Tuesday was poorly attended. At this meeting a film was shown about a young black dropout who worked at a gas station and who was treated poorly by his white superiors. He was constantly called a "nigger" in the film. Source noted that it seems that all of the film shown at the BWC depicted blacks being badly mistreated by whites.

Source did not attend the meeting on Wednesday.

Source stated that there will be a meeting followed by a social function on Friday, February 18, 1972, at the BWC. They sell tickets at the door for \$1.00 and all drinks and food costs \$.25. As purchases are made, each card is punched until the dollar is used. They call these functions "Quarter Parties."

Source overheard Roosevelt Roberts and Mose Rapier talking about Louis Jennings, referring to an incident in which Jennings lost his temper and struck someone. She got the impression that whoever this individual was who was struck by Jennings, held an important position in the community. Source described Jennings and Rapier as very suspicious individuals who are very secretive concerning the activities of the BWC. On the other hand Roosevelt Roberts is much more willing to talk. She feels that the BWC is making some plans to hold a demonstration against a plant in the near future, however, she does not know exactly where this will be held. Source also noted that the BWC plans to have a large parade in honor of Martin Luther King sometime in the near future.

She has heard Jennings and Rapier say that they have been disappointed because in the past whenever the BWC has held demonstrations, word has leaked out beforehand. They want to prevent this and source believes this is the reason they are being so secretive.

On February 12, 1972, two meetings were held at the BWC, one at 9:00 AM and one at 1:00 PM. Source stated that this is very unusual that two meetings would be held on the same day. At these meetings, there was a white woman who arrived in a blue car with Indiana tags. Source does not know the identity of this individual.

Source noted that a black woman named Tinsley has also been attending BWC meetings. Source believes that the Tinsley woman has some connection with a housing organization in Louisville.

SAC, LOUISVILLE (157-1503) (P)

2/18/72

SA BARTLEY J. GORI

ROOSEVELT ROBERTS
EM - BN

On 2/14/72, Detective SONNY HAWKINS, Louisville PD, Louisville, Ky., searched the records of his office concerning ROOSEVELT ROBERTS, MOSCOE RAPIER and LOUIS JENNINGS. The records of his office contain no pertinent information regarding any of these individuals. HAWKINS advised that he is aware that these three individuals are associated with the Black Workers Coalition (BWC), but that as far as he knows the BWC and these three individuals are not prone towards violence.

Detective HAWKINS advised that he has instructed his informants to be on the alert for VICTOR GREGORY LOVETT. To date HAWKINS has received no information from his sources indicating that LOVETT is engaged in any extremist activities in the Louisville area. HAWKINS' sources have not indicated that LOVETT has attended any of the BWC meetings, and HAWKINS has no information indicating that LOVETT has been involved with the Black Committee for Self Defense (BCSD).

GWEN VICKERS, Clerk, Records Section, Louisville Police Department, Louisville, Ky., provided copies of the arrest records for LOUIS JENNINGS, ROOSEVELT ROBERTS and MOSCOE RAPIER. Copies of these arrest records are being attached to their prospective files. It is to be noted that no photographs were taken of any of the subjects.

Mrs. MARY FEENEY, Clerk, Jefferson County Police Department, Louisville, Ky., searched her records for the above-named individuals with negative results.

1-157-1503
1-157-1504 (RAPIER)
1-157-1505 (JENNINGS)
1-157-1428
1-157-1219 (BWC)

BJG/mlh

(5)

mlh

157-1219-97

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 18 1972	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

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DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Black Coalition**Part III****End Of Series**

By Susan Brown
Defender News Editor

Far from still being concerned only with the problem of inequities in employment for blacks, the Black Workers' Coalition is concerned with all phases of community involvement. They have undertaken a lot of their own protest rather than depending on other groups to do it for them.

For instance, at the January meeting of the City-county Human Relations Commission the BWC presented a list of five demands to be met by the Commission. If the demands are not met, the BWC will get up a city-wide petition to have Dr. Martin Perley, executive director of the Commission, impeached "because his programs have failed the black people in the community," according to Louis Jennings, program director of the BWC.

In February, the BWC presented a list of demands to the Kentucky Human Relations Commission in Frankfort concerning the resignation of Fred Anhouse, a real estate broker in Louisville's west end, along with their reasons for doing so. The demands were presented by a 12-member delegation of the BWC and the Louisville Tenants Union.

The Coalition is also concerned about the problems of drug abuse and alcoholism in the black community. Each Tuesday at 7, the BWC invites the public to participate in discussions and seminars and to view films about drug abuse at their building at 23rd and Oak. Each Wednesday at 7, the same type of programs are led by Gladys Childress, recording secretary of the

BWC's Central Committee.

Perhaps the most pertinent of all the programs in the planning stages is the Martin Luther King Breakfast Program. The Black Workers Coalition is currently involved in trying to raise support for this program which will feed underprivileged children in Louisville's west end. Students from the University of Louisville and Flaget High School are expected to participate.

Part of this program involves going to various churches in the community requesting a weekly donation of however much that church feels it can afford to help support the program.

The BWC is also carrying on a membership drive at the present time. They solicit members through the churches and by means

of circulars which are issued at plants, as well as through the contacts of other members. Membership in the Black Workers' Coalition is \$2.00.

In general, one might say that the BWC has grown a great deal since its inception two years ago. It has emerged from its original intent to serve.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page A1
Louisville
Defender
Lo., Ky.

Date: 2-17-72

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Frank Stanley

Title:

Character: 157-Louis Jennings

or

Classification: 157-1219

Submitting Office: LS

☐ Being Investigated

157-1219-96
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
FEB 27 1972
FBI - LOUISVILLE
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DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

SAC, LOUISVILLE

FOIA(b) (7) - (D) (P)

2/16/72

SA WARREN L. WALSH

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

On 2/9/72, captioned source advised the following:

Since 1/24/72, source made several unsuccessful efforts to telephonically contact LOUIS JENNINGS of the Black Worker's Coalition of Louisville, Kentucky, to discuss with him the report that JENNINGS had had a run-in with Dr. MARTIN PERLEY of the Louisville Human Relations Commission. Source did finally telephonically reach JENNINGS at 776-6481 the telephone number at the Black Worker's Coalition (BWC) Office but JENNINGS declined to discuss the matter with source.

Source was shown a picture of BEN SIMMONS taken in 1970 by the Tampa, Florida, PD #154211 and he identified the photograph as being the individual with whom he recently spoke concerning the Black Committee for Self-Defense (BCSD), details of which conversation source has previously furnished.

Source commented that he occasionally sees SAMUEL HAWKINS who is working at the Board of Education in Louisville, Ky., and HAWKINS has exhibited no militant-type attitude in the recent past. HAWKINS is always nicely dressed and frequently carries a briefcase and seems interested in his current work which relates to efforts to keep slow learning students from dropping out of high school.

Source advised that he has seen nothing of ROBERT SIMS in the recent past and has heard nothing concerning his activities.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

1 - 157-583 (SIMS)
1 - 157-647 (HAWKINS)
① - 157-1219 (BWC)
① - 157-1301 (SIMMONS)
1 - 157-1505 (JENNINGS)

WLW/kf
(6)

157-1219-95

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DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

SAC, LOUISVILLE

FOIA(b) (7) - (D) P)

2/10/72

SA BARTLEY J. GORI

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

On 2/3/72, source advised that she has almost daily contact with the Black Workers Coalition (BWC) and with MOSCOE RAPIER, ROOSEVELT ROBERTS, and LOUIS JENNINGS. Source knows RAPIER as "MOSE" RAPIER. As far as source is able to tell, the BWC is still oriented toward non-violence. The BWC is attempting to educate black youths concerning the dangers involved in drug abuse. They show films re drugs at the BWC office at 23rd and Oak. One of these films was shown on 2/2/72 by GLADYS CHILDRESS, who is the recording secretary of BWC. CHILDRESS led a discussion on drugs after the film was shown. RAPIER, ROBERTS, and JENNINGS were not at this meeting.

BWC holds meetings every Sunday between 1:30 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. These meetings are held at 23rd and Oak, but on occasion have been held at a church somewhere in the West End. Source does not know the name or exact location of this church. Source attends these meetings when they are held at 23rd and Oak. Discussions at these meetings center around problems which black workers are having on their jobs. Source has never heard anyone advocate violence at any of these meetings.

Source believes that ROOSEVELT ROBERTS is employed at General Electric and LOUIS JENNINGS at Fawcett and Haynes on 11th and Broadway. She believes that JENNINGS works at night because he is sometimes at the BWC office during the day. Source does not know where RAPIER is employed although she believes that he once worked for Ford, but was fired.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

- 1 - 157-1219 (BWC)
- 1 - 157-1504 (RAPIER)
- 1 - 157-1503 (ROBERTS)
- 1 - 157-1505 (JENNINGS)
- 1 - 157-1469 (BCSD)

BJG:slb

(6)

JB

157-1219-94

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FBI - LOUISVILLE	

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DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

There is usually no one at the BWC office during the day, but it is usually open at night. As previously mentioned, on occasion JENNINGS is at the BWC during the day. Because there is usually no one at the BWC during the day, BWC mail is often left with source.

Source pays BWC \$125.00 a month rent for her apartment. The BWC had indicated to her that they planned to lower her rent once they bought the building. However, since BWC has acquired the building, they have not mentioned anything about lowering the rent.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Source has not been able to visit the Black Committee for Self Defense (BCSD) office at 1140 S. 18th Street. She is aware that BCSD people have been at some of the BWC meetings. Source has not heard anything indicating that BCSD is prone toward violence. Source indicated she would be sure to visit the BCSD office to get acquainted with some of the individuals there.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Black Workers -- A Profile

By Susan Brown
Defender News Editor

Ruben Pulliam is a member of the Black Workers' Coalition. His story is illustrative of the stories of many of the men who support the cause of the BWC.

Pulliam graduated from Central High School with three years training in the electrical field. He then joined the navy where he spent four years working as an electrician trouble shooter in the power and lighting section.

Upon returning to Louisville he applied for an apprenticeship as an electrician with the Electrical Workers Union and was told by the president that he would not be accepted because he was black. Only slightly disillusioned, he ran ads in the newspaper for work. He finally secured a job with Budco Electronics rebuilding picture tubes. He worked on this job six months before the plant shut down and left him out of a job.

He then went to work for the Metropolitan Sewer District for a year. Since he was still trying to find work in his chosen field, he left them to go to work for Estes Electric Company at \$1.50 an hour. This was a non-union shop. He stayed for six months sometimes working more than the prescribed 8 hours a day, but still being paid for only 40 hours a week.

In 1962 he got work in production at Ford in the body shop. He was promised work as an electrician after he had been there a while. He worked at Ford for five years, but never got into his field. In September, 1966 he took the test for electrical journeyman. He stayed until January, 1967 with no results.

His next effort consisted of applying for out-of-town jobs at the State Employment Office. He felt he would have better chances of working in his field. He was right.

He got a job at Norfolk Naval Shipyards in Portsmouth, Virginia as an electrician and instrument technician. He then moved on to the Merchant Marines and the Superior



Ruben Pulliam

He got a job at Norfolk Naval Shipyards in Portsmouth, Virginia as an electrician and instrument technician. He then moved onto the Merchant Marines and the Superior Die and Cast Company in Cleveland, Ohio. In both places he worked as an electrician.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page A 1

Louisville Defender

Louisville, Ky.

Date: 2-10-72

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: Frank L. Stanley

Character:

or

Classification: 157-1219

Submitting Office: LS

☐ Being Investigated

157-1219-93

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DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

In January, 1971 he returned to Louisville because his mother was ill and because he owned property here. Also, he hoped that things might have changed during his long absence and that he would have no trouble getting a job in his field.

This was when his first contact with the Black Workers' Coalition was established. He got a job at National Distillers as a security guard through contacts with the BWC. However, when his association with BWC was discovered he was fired for being 15 minutes late (he had never been late or absent prior to this). He felt that he had been branded as a troublemaker by the company.

In March, 1971 he began work at International Harvester as a production worker. In October, 1971 they accepted him on his qualifications as a journeyman electrician. He feels that both the management and the union (UAW 817) at Harvester played a great role in seeing that he got this job in his field.

However, the success coming after so many defeats has not drawn Pulliam into a sudden and unwarranted optimism. He remains a member of the BWC, because he still feels that "no large industry has blacks in skilled trades." Pulliam remains the only black electrician at Harvester.

Pulliam prefers the Black Workers' Coalition to some of the other black organization because its members are "regular people--in other words, we have mostly factory workers. They (BWC) have grass-roots type people--people that are not afraid to speak out for what they want...you know what you're fighting for--you know what your goal is."

He also feels that the BWC is less susceptible to coercion, pressure, or political play than any of the other black civil rights organizations: "Everyone has a price. The price of the BWC is so high that it would really hurt somebody to try and buy it..."

Pulliam does not see himself as a militant in relation to the organization. "I am moderate...the organization is moderate."

Although Pulliam is now a member of the Electrical Workers Union and is working in the profession he chooses, he says, "I don't see any headway."

He notes that: "When a white man says 'Give me liberty or give me death' they call him a patriot. When a black man says 'Give me liberty or give me death' they call him a militant."

Perhaps until such contradictions as these are resolved in the minds of men, the Ruben Pulliams will continue to struggle for what they want out of life and, only after having passed the test of time, achieve it.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

157-1219-757-Roosevelt Roberts 157-815
157-Morrell Report 157-

Black Workers Coalition Comes Of Age, Challenges Establishment

By Susan Brown
Defender News Editor

(The following is the first installment of a three-part series on the Louisville Black Workers' Coalition, an embryonic civil rights-labor organization serving the Louisville Black community).

The Black Workers' Coalition, Inc. has finally come of age. It was formed by Black workers in the City of Louisville "primarily to deal with racial problems and discrimination in the city" according to chairman Roosevelt Roberts. A group of Black workers started holding regular

meetings at Rev. Leo Lessor's church every Sunday to discuss their problems. They found that "basically the problems were the same at all plants."

After appealing to labor unions and to the Human Relations Commission, the group planned a series of Black days during which Black workers stayed home from work in protest of conditions under which they worked. International Harvester served as a prime target with other companies also experiencing the Black days. At some plants as many as 90 per cent of the Black workers employed failed to show up for work on given days and

many received penalties from their companies of as much as a month off without pay upon returning to work. The point of the Black days was to "dramatize the fact that Black people were fed up with working conditions."

Roberts noted that "after all this has been done, city officials still don't see that something more has to be done." Therefore, the BWC has abandoned the hope of getting anything done through the Human Relations Commission, the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights, or the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission who they believe have a "negative attitude" and, as Roberts stated, "Blacks are really not aware of what they are for because they have not implemented their programs .. they are just puppets of local, state and local government."

Instead, BWC has taken the stand that "Black should deal with their own problems" and this is essentially the function of the Black Workers' Coalition which seeks to "unite Black people as workers and as individuals."

The Coalition was founded in November, 1970 and is a chartered non-profit corporation with approximately 750 card-carrying members of whom about ten per cent are active on a day-to-day basis. It is made up of a central committee whose officers are Roosevelt Roberts, chairman; Roscoe Rapier, co-chairman and financial secretary; Louis Jennings, program director; Gladys E. Childress, recording secretary; Alvin L. Caldwell, Sr.,

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page A 1

Louisville Defender

Louisville, Ky.

Date: 2-3-72
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Frank Stanley

Character:

or

Classification: 157-1219

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☐ Being Investigated

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treasurer, William Britt, sergeant-at-arms. This committee provides most of the force behind the organization and develops most of the programs which it implements. There is also an administrative committee whose members are Kip Mackey, chairman, Mrs. Samuels, Mrs. Doyle, and Mrs. Prigh.

The political action committee concentrates mainly on "political problems in the community." Its members are Woodrow Roberts, chairman; Phyllis Woodford, Ronald Slaughter, Mike Breshann, and Edward Haycroft.

The Black Workers' Coalition serves as the local affiliate of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), having received its charter on March 31, 1971. Roberts explained that "we felt that their concept was just about the same as ours."

The Coalition has accepted the help of such notable community members as Judge Neville Tucker, Rev. Charles Elliott, Rev. Leo Lessor, Arthur Walters, and Dr. Grace James. As a community organization originally formed to aid Black workers in their struggle to attain decent working conditions.

SAC, LOUISVILLE

FOIA(b) (7) - (D) (P)

2/3/72

SA WARREN L. WALSH

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

On 1/25/72, captioned source advised the following:

Source had developed no information reflecting BERNICE JONES and LUMUMBA SHAKUR might currently be in Louisville, Kentucky. Source had been unable to make telephonic contact with BEN SIMMONS through his residence telephone 634-3333 inasmuch as the operator had advised the telephone had been temporarily disconnected.

Source advised that at 12:05 p.m. and 1 p.m., 1/25/72, he observed a black over red Oldsmobile bearing tag L44-012 parked unoccupied in front of 3208 W. Broadway, Louisville.

Source also advised he observed the arrest of Police Court Judge NEVILLE TUCKER on 1/25/72 by U. S. Marshals and that the matter was handled quietly and no demonstration occurred.

Source further advised that on 1/24/72 source talked with Dr. MARTIN PPERLEY re a report that PPERLEY had had a violent argument with a worker of the Black Worker's Coalition. Source said PPERLEY was reluctant to discuss the matter but did comment that an argument had occurred with a member and the member had struck at PPERLEY.

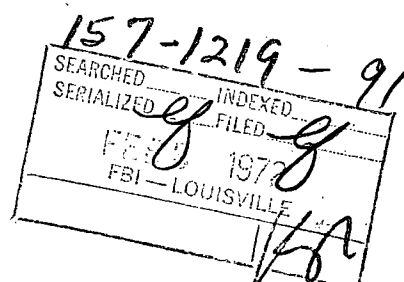
Source also advised that with respect to the report of a dispute between PPERLEY and a Black Coalition member the source telephonically contacted ROOSEVELT ROBERTS of the Black Worker's Coalition (BWC) on the night of 1/24/72.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

1 - 157-431 (EXSIT)
① - 157-1219 (BWC)
1 - 157-1397 (BPP-CLEVER FACTION)
1 - 157-1486 (JONES)
1 - 157 - (ROOSEVELT ROBERTS)
1 - 157- (LOUIS JENNINGS)
1 - 157-1301 (BEN SIMMONS)

WLW/kf
(8)

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA



Source reached ROBERTS through telephone number 774-5267. ROBERTS advised the source he was not involved in the matter and that the source should contact LOUIS JENNINGS. ROBERTS declined to furnish JENNINGS' telephone number to source stating "It is in the phone book," and also advised the source that JENNINGS is working nights but did not disclose JENNINGS' place of employment.

SAC, LOUISVILLE

FOIA(b)(7) - (D) (P)

2/4/72

SA WARREN L. WALSH

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

On 1/21/72, source advised the following:

Source had learned from talk among the Youth Commission of Louisville, Kentucky, that LOUIS JENNINGS of the Black Worker's Coalition, had recently had a rather violent argument with Dr. MARTIN PERLEY of the Louisville-Jefferson County Human Relations Commission. Source did not have specific details re the matter but was going to make inquiry concerning it.

During the above contact source was furnished descriptive data re BERNICE JONES and LUMUMBA SHAKUR referred to in LS 157-1397 and requested to make discreet inquiry to determine if these individuals might be currently or in the near future in Louisville, Kentucky.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

- 1 - 157-1219 (BWC)
- 1 - 157-1397 (BPP-CLEAVER FACTION)
- 1 - 157-1505 (JENNINGS)

WLW/kf

(4)

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157-1219-90

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SAC, LOUISVILLE

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

1/28/72

SA BARTLEY J. GORI

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

On 1/19/72, CI advised that she has no info that the Black Panthers are in Louisville or have any plans to establish a Chapter in Louisville. She continues to visit the office of the Black Workers Coalition (BWC) at 23rd and Oak. She has not seen or heard anything which indicates that the BWC is violence prone.

The BWC office has been utilized on at least two occasions by an organization called the Black Committee for Self Defense (BCSD). The BCSD has shown films re drug abuse in an effort to dissuade young blacks from using drugs. As far as CI knows, this is the sole purpose of the BCSD. Two of CI's children have attended these meetings and have been favorably impressed with the films shown and the lectures which follow the films. CI believes that the BCSD is receiving a good reception from members in the black community due to its efforts to educate young blacks as to the danger of drug abuse.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

1-157-1469 (BCSD)

1-157-1219 (BWC)

BJG/pkd

(3)

pkd

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157-1219-89

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JAN 28 1972	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

SAC, LOUISVILLE (157-1428) (P)

1/31/72

SA BARTLEY J. GORI

VICTOR GREGORY LOVETT
EM - BBOS

The following investigation was conducted by
SC JAMES MICHAEL RAY at Louisville, Kentucky:

On 12/23/71, MARY M. FEENEY, Clerk, Records
Section, Jefferson County PD, Louisville, advised that her
files reflected no record re captioned individual.

On 12/23/71, DOROTHY CASKEY, Supervisor, Louisville
Credit Bureau, Louisville, Kentucky, advised no record
re subject.

On 12/23/71, RUBY SCHMIDT, Jefferson County
Auto License Bureau, Louisville, advised no auto currently
registered to LOVETT.

On 1/12/72, Det. SONNY HAWKINS, Louisville PD,
advised that according to Louisville PD sources, subject
has not been to any Black Caucus meetings nor to any Black
Committee for Self Defense (BCSD) meetings.

On 1/21/72, [redacted] observed a photo of subject
and stated that although she does not know his
name, she believes she has seen subject at the office
of the Black Workers Coalition (BWC) at 23rd and Oak on several
occasions.

On 1/21/72, Det. SONNY HAWKINS, again advised
that according to Louisville PD sources subject has not
been to any Black Caucus, BCSD or BWC meetings.

2-157-1428 (LOVETT)
1-157-1219 (BWC)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

BJG/pkd
(3)

pkd

DO NOT DESTROY - FOIPA

157-1219-88

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIAL	FILE
JAN 1 1972	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

[Signature]

SAC, LOUISVILLE [REDACTED]

1/27/72

SA WARREN L. WALSH
[REDACTED]

On 1/20/72 captioned source telephonically advised the following:

Source has recently become increasingly concerned that the Black Workers Coalition (BWC) group in Louisville, Ky., is "going down hill" and degenerating to the point where the source feels that the group may possibly commit violence in connection with its demands for improvement in living conditions and employment for the blacks it represents. In explanation the source said that recently the main stabilizing influence in the group, namely U. B. THOMAS, the former chairman of the group, has been forced out and is no longer in a leadership capacity. In addition, another former stabilizing influence in the group, namely Reverend LEO LESSER, is no longer associated with the group because the current leaders of the group consider him "an Uncle Tom." The source advised that the current leadership of the BWC consists of ROOSEVELT ROBERTS, MOSCOE RAPIER and LOUIS JENNINGS. These three, according to the source, are considered to be "militant blacks."

The source said that while ROBERTS is considered by the source as "a militant" he at least will still communicate or talk with whites in connection with efforts to solve problems of the blacks; however, both RAPIER and JENNINGS have recently indicated they do not want any "whites" trying to assist the blacks in the blacks' problems commenting that the blacks will take care of their own problems.

In connection with the above, the source noted that in the past BWC has requested assistance from the

[REDACTED]
1-173-116 (CORHART REFACTORIES)
2-157-1219 (BWC)
2-157- (ROOSEVELT ROBERTS)
2-157- (LOUIS JENNINGS)
2-157- (MOSCOE RAPIER)

WLW/mlh
(10)

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

157-1219-87

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Louisville-Jefferson County Human Relations Commission (HRC) in connection with alleged discriminatory practices against the blacks. However, currently the BWC leadership will not present its alleged grievances to the HRC for investigation and conciliation and the HRC itself has severed all relations with the BWC because of the HRC's feeling that the BWC current leadership is so unreasonable that meaningful communication with them is impossible.

The source cited a recent example on the part of LOUIS JENNINGS. Source recalled that JENNINGS was formerly employed with Corhart Refractories in Louisville, Kentucky, and became involved in some type of confrontation with his foreman resulting in his being fired. At the time JENNINGS filed a complaint with the HRC which investigated the matter and when no agreement could be reached between JENNINGS and Corhart as to a satisfactory solution, an impartial arbiter was agreed upon and the matter submitted to him. The arbiter ruled that the firing of JENNINGS by Corhart was not based on the fact JENNINGS was black and race did not enter into the dismissal action. The net result was JENNINGS was not rehired. JENNINGS refused to accept the decision of the arbiter, which decision the source stated in the opinion of HRC was a fair decision. On 1/19/72, JENNINGS appeared in the office of the Executive Director of HRC, Dr. MARTIN PERLEY; an associate director of HRC, COURTNEY SEITZ, was present at the time. JENNINGS was screaming and raving against the HRC and not so much because of its failure to have him rehired at Corhart but primarily because JENNINGS objected to whites being employed on the staff of the HRC. During the incident JENNINGS referred to whites as "capitalistic pigs" and made a statement to the effect that he is going to see that every white man is kept out of affairs involving blacks. During the incident JENNINGS became enraged to the point where he physically took hold of PERLEY shaking him and it appeared for a time that JENNINGS might intentionally physically harm PERLEY. The incident ended with JENNINGS storming out of the HRC office.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

He described JENNINGS as follows:

Residence: As of 10/71 - 2825 Greenwood,
Louisville, Kentucky
Telephone: 776-0052
Race: Negro
Sex: Male
Age: Mid 20's
Height: 6' 2"
Weight: 190 - 210 lbs.
Build: Medium, with wide shoulders
Hair: Black
Eyes: Brown
Complexion: Medium
Peculiarities: Wears a goatee
Girl friend: GLADYS CHILDRESS
employed as a Registered Nurse
at Central State Hospital,
Lakeland, Ky.,

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Regarding the BWC in Louisville, source stated that it is source's belief the active workers in the club would not number over 10, but the source believes that in the event the group wanted to stage an all out demonstration it could probably obtain about 200 blacks to participate in such a demonstration.

The source does not know the current financial condition of the BWC but advised that it obtains its finances through contributions by its members as well as some members selling various items around town such as pencils and the like.

Regarding the action by JENNINGS against Dr. PERLEY, as noted heretofore, the source advised that information regarding the incident was furnished by Dr. PERLEY on 1/19/72 to Col. EDGAR PAUL, COP, Louisville, Ky., and WILSON EDWARDS, Director of Safety, Louisville, Ky.

SAC, LOUISVILLE

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

1/27/72

SA WARREN L. WALSH

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

On 1/20/72 captioned source telephonically advised the following:

Source has recently become increasingly concerned that the Black Workers Coalition (BWC) group in Louisville, Ky., is "going down hill" and degenerating to the point where the source feels that the group may possibly commit violence in connection with its demands for improvement in living conditions and employment for the blacks it represents. In explanation the source said that recently the main stabilizing influence in the group, namely U. S. THOMAS, the former chairman of the group, has been forced out and is no longer in a leadership capacity. In addition, another former stabilizing influence in the group, namely Reverend LEO LESSER, is no longer associated with the group because the current leaders of the group consider him "an Uncle Tom." The source advised that the current leadership of the BWC consisted of ROOSEVELT ROBERTS, MOSCOW RAPIER and LOUIS JENNINGS. These three, according to the source, are considered to be "militant blacks."

The source said that while ROBERTS is considered by the source as "a militant" he at least will still communicate or talk with whites in connection with efforts to solve problems of the blacks; however, both RAPIER and JENNINGS have recently indicated they do not want any "whites" trying to assist the blacks in the blacks' problems commenting that the blacks will take care of their own problems.

In connection with the above, the source noted that in the past BWC has requested assistance from the

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

1-173-116 (CORHART REFACTORIES)
2-157-1219 (BWC)
2-157- (ROOSEVELT ROBERTS)
2-157- (LOUIS JENNINGS)
2-157- (MOSCOW RAPIER)
WLW/mlh
(10)

157-1219-87

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 28 1972	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

Louisville-Jefferson County Human Relations Commission (HRC) in connection with alleged discriminatory practices against the blacks. However, currently the BWC leadership will not present its alleged grievances to the HRC for investigation and conciliation and the HRC itself has severed all relations with the BWC because of the HRC's feeling that the BWC current leadership is so unreasonable that meaningful communication with them is impossible.

The source cited a recent example on the part of LOUIS JENNINGS. Source recalled that JENNINGS was formerly employed with Corhart Refractories in Louisville, Kentucky, and became involved in some type of confrontation with his foreman resulting in his being fired. At the time JENNINGS filed a complaint with the HRC which investigated the matter and when no agreement could be reached between JENNINGS and Corhart as to a satisfactory solution, an impartial arbiter was agreed upon and the matter submitted to him. The arbiter ruled that the firing of JENNINGS by Corhart was not based on the fact JENNINGS was black and race did not enter into the dismissal action. The net result was JENNINGS was not rehired. JENNINGS refused to accept the decision of the arbiter, which decision the source stated in the opinion of HRC was a fair decision. On 1/19/72, JENNINGS appeared in the office of the Executive Director of HRC, Dr. MARTIN PERLEY; an associate director of HRC, COURTNEY SEITZ, was present at the time. JENNINGS was screaming and raving against the HRC and not so much because of its failure to have him rehired at Corhart but primarily because JENNINGS objected to whites being employed on the staff of the HRC. During the incident JENNINGS referred to whites as "capitalistic pigs" and made a statement to the effect that he is going to see that every white man is kept out of affairs involving blacks. During the incident JENNINGS became enraged to the point where he physically took hold of PERLEY shaking him and it appeared for a time that JENNINGS might intentionally physically harm PERLEY. The incident ended with JENNINGS storming out of the HRC office.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

He described JENNINGS as follows:

LS 170-20A

Residence:	As of 10/71 - 2823 Greenwood, Louisville, Kentucky
Telephone:	776-0052
Race:	Negro
Sex:	Male
Age:	Mid 20's
Height:	6' 2"
Weight:	190 - 210 lbs.
Build:	Medium, with wide shoulders
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown
Complexion:	Medium
Peculiarities:	Bears a goatee
Girl friend:	GLADYS CHILDRESS employed as a Registered Nurse at Central State Hospital, Lakeland, Ky..

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

Regarding the BWC in Louisville, source stated that it is source's belief the active workers in the club would not number over 10, but the source believes that in the event the group wanted to stage an all out demonstration it could probably obtain about 200 blacks to participate in such a demonstration.

The source does not know the current financial condition of the BWC but advised that it obtains its finances through contributions by its members as well as some members selling various items around town such as pencils and the like.

Regarding the action by JENNINGS against Dr. PERLEY, as noted heretofore, the source advised that information regarding the incident was furnished by Dr. PERLEY on 1/19/72 to Col. EDGAR PAUL, COP, Louisville, Ky., and WILSON EDWARDS, Director of Safety, Louisville, Ky.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOUISVILLE FOIA(b) (7) - (D) DATE: 1/24/72

FROM : SA WARREN L. WALSH

SUBJECT: FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

On 1/15/72, captioned source telephonically advised the following:

Source has been present during the motorcade and memorial service held in Louisville, Ky., on 1/15/72, in honor of the late MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. The motorcade started at about 2:20 PM from the Green Street Baptist Church, 519 East Gray Street, Louisville, Ky., and thereafter proceeded through various parts of the West End of Louisville, Ky., arriving at the California Community Center, 1600 West St. Catherine Street, Louisville, Ky., at about 3:25 PM. By the time the motorcade had arrived at the Community Center, an estimated 125 to 150 cars were participating. The memorial service was held in the California Community Center. An estimated 350 persons were in attendance, all black except about 25 whites. About one third of the group appeared to be under age 20. At the service approximately 12 persons spoke primarily eulogizing the late Dr. KING. Among the speakers were Rev. CHARLES ELLIOTT, a former member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and currently pastor of the King Solomon Baptist Church in Louisville. Also speaking was Third District U. S. Congressman ROMANO MAZZOLI; MARTIN PERLEY of the Louisville-Jefferson County Human Relations Commission; FRANK L. STANLEY, JR., with the Louisville Defender; ROOSEVELT ROBERTS of the Black Workers Coalition (BWC); and CLAUDE MC COLLUM of the Louisville, Ky., chapter of the Junta of Militant Organizations (JOMO).

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

1-157-617 (BSU, U of L)	1-157-1219 (BWC)
1-157-726 (THOMAS)	1-157-1301 (B. SIMMONS)
1-157-815 (LESSER)	1-157-1481 (J. SIMMONS)
1-157-915 (MC COLLUM)	1-157-1469 (BCSD)
1-157-927 (KING)	1-157-1486 (JONES)
1-157-1206 (WILLIAMS)	1-157-1495 (JAMES DUNLAP)

WLW/mlh
(13)

157-1219-86

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
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No incidents occurred during the motorcade or the service and no arrests were made.

Among individuals recognized by the source as participating in the activity was CAROL THOMAS. Also the source observed at the service several representatives of the Black Committee for Self-Defense who were distributing literature concerning the organization. Among those observed by the source was BEN SIMMONS, his wife JUDITH and JOHN JONES and (FNU) DUNLAP.

During the service an unknown individual announced that ROSEA WILLIAMS would speak at Rev. LEO LESSER's church in Louisville, Ky., at 3:30 PM on 1/30/72.


Source advised that Louisville, Kentucky, Safety Director, WILSON EDWARDS, was not observed by the source during the above activity, and he did not speak at the service.

Source further commented that no speaker at the above service advocated any type violent action. Source further advised that present at the memorial service were CLAUDE MC COLLUM and HENRI WILLIAMS, who spoke with the source during which they advised that they are planning to start a publication in Louisville, Kentucky, which will be called "The Black Fire Committee Information Service." They anticipate to have a publication ready for distribution in about a month.

During the above activity, source noted the following license numbers of vehicles because he felt they might be of interest:

A late model, green, Audi,
1971 Kentucky license L97-271

Source noted that this vehicle was being driven by a white male in a Navy uniform and noted the license number because of the few whites present.

 A 1965 yellow Oldsmobile bearing
1971 Kentucky license L65-759.

This car was being driven by a black male and on one side had a poster regarding ANGELA DAVIS and on the other side a poster regarding former President KENNEDY and his brother ROBERT KENNEDY.

A late model yellow Volkswagen bearing
1971 Kentucky license L99-024

This vehicle was occupied by several white "hippie-type" individuals.

Registrations for the above vehicles are being obtained.

SAC, LOUISVILLE [REDACTED]

1/20/72

SA WARREN L. WALSH
[REDACTED]

On 1/14/72, captioned source advised the following:

A NANCY BRIGHAM, telephone number 637-4475, further identity not known to source, had stated that representatives of the Louisville Tenants Union (LTU) and the Black Workers Coalition (BWC) would meet at 9:30 AM on 1/15/72 at the BWC office, 2900 West Oak Street, Louisville, Ky. After gathering at this location the group would proceed at 10 o'clock to the Anhouse Realty Company, 38th and Broadway, Louisville, Ky., to continue their demonstrations against this realty company with respect to the company refusing to refund some money to a young Negro female who although agreeing to rent an apartment never actually occupied the apartment.

Information regarding the above was telephonically disseminated by SA WARREN L. WALSH on 1/14/72 to Detective CLARENCE HAWKINS, Policy Advisory Unit, Louisville, Ky., Police Department.

It is noted the October, 1971, telephone directory reflects telephone number 637-4475 is listed to Mrs. H. L. BRIGHAM, 1401 St. James Court, Louisville, Ky. The October, 1971, city directory reflects Mrs. HAROLD BRIGHAM, a hostess at the Arts Club, to reside at 1401 St. James Court, Louisville, Ky., and also reflects an ANN G. BRIGHAM, a group worker with the Senior House and a widow of H. L. BRIGHAM resides in Apartment 3, at 1401 St. James Court, Louisville, Ky.

[REDACTED]
1-100-5465 (LTU)

1-157-1219 (BWC)

1-66-1826A

WLW/mlh

(4)
mlh

157-1219-85

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 20 1972	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

*Kn***DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA**

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Black Workers And Dr. Perley

The most recent confrontation between the Black Workers Coalition and the director of the city-county Human Relations Commission might well be the last straw in a sad "haystack" of lukewarm civil rights enforcement, insincere efforts by elected officials, and soft pedaling of sensitive racial issues by Dr. Martin Perley.

It has been clear for too long that the commission has not had the respect of the Black Community since the early days of the Mansir Tydings led commission; and the white community considers the commission as a necessary by-product to quiet the "natives" in the west-end.

The success of Human Relations Commissions in other cities has been predicated on the existence of strong leadership and administration from the top, and sincere cooperation by elected officials who have the legal and moral duty to end racial discrimination. Louisville has been sorely lacking in all of these vital areas.

Roosevelt Roberts, a spokesman for the Black Worker's Coalition, levelled his attack upon the human rights unit at Dr. Perley. Roberts said Dr. Perley is not doing his job and that Dr. Perley doesn't keep promises that were made to the Black Workers group.

Dr. Perley countered that it is not his fault; that he cannot operate a commission without adequate staff and budget. Perley said he has only five

persons on his staff and the mayor and county judge won't give him any more. In fact, Dr. Perley said he has asked for additional funds and was rewarded with a cut in an already inadequate budget. The commission director charged that a "lack of interest" exists by the mayor and county judge, in that six vacancies on the commission have not been filled.

We think the failure of the presently constituted Human Relations Commission is unmistakably clear. With the exception of meaningless statistical studies and inaccurate reports of Black progress, the most notable accomplishment of the commission during Dr. Perley's reign has been mediating disturbances at the county jail.

The comedy of failures involving the rights commission should come to an immediate end. Perhaps the citizens of this city need a new deal with new participants. It might be well to recall J. Mansir Tydings from retirement; or maybe white people just can't handle the problems of Black people. Whatever the reason, all is not well with Dr. Perley, mayor Burke, judge Hollenbach, and the Black citizens of Jefferson County.

Dr. Perley has served with unquestioned dedication. But in the field of Human Relations, ordinary talents and abilities are not always enough. If he must be replaced, then let that be done which must be done. And let us get on with the job of eliminating racial discrimination from our community.

Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page A5

Ls. Defender

Louisville, Ky.

Date: 1-13-72

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Frank Stanley

Title:

Character:

or

Classification: 100-4486

Submitting Office LS

☐ Being Investigated

157-1219-84

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 17 1972	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Race Bias Continues at City-Owned Course

Responding to pressure from the Black Workers Coalition, city-county human rights commission director Martin M. Perley has admitted that there is nothing he can do about the lily-white policy of the River Road Country Club and its refusal to accept applications for membership from Blacks.

The River Road Club and golf course is owned by the city of Louisville. Perley has been the target of wholesale complaints from the Black Community on his failure to solve or reduce the effects of racial discrimination here.

Roosevelt Roberts, a spokesman for the Black Workers Coalition, accused Perley of being unable to solve the community's problems.

Roberts also called for Perley's resignation from the Human Relations Commission.

Perley said the commission is handicapped by lack of adequate staff and field personnel. The right commission director also attributed the handicaps of the commission to the non-cooperation of mayor Frank Burke and county judge Todd Hollenbach. Perley said they have been unresponsive to his requests for additional funds for the commission.

The Black Workers specifically called for positive programs to stop race bias in Louisville and Jefferson County:

- * Representation on the commission by ordinary citizens.

- * Effective programs to end racial discrimination here.

- * A change of commission meeting time so that Black workers may attend.

- * Removal of Perley and the Rev. Leo Lesser and staff if affirmative action is not immediately taken.

- * Inclusion of local civil rights organization in the deliberations of the commission.

The Black Workers Coalition spokesman, Roosevelt Roberts, said Perley is not doing his job, and does not deliver on promises.

Mayor Frank Burke and Judge Todd Hollenbach could not be reached for comment on Perley's future status with the commission.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 41
 - L. Defender
 - Louisville, Ky

Date:

1-13-72

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Frank Hanley

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

157-1219

Submitting Office:

CS

☐ Being Investigated

157-1219-23

FBI - LOUISVILLE

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Black Workers And Dr. Perley

The most recent confrontation between the Black Workers Coalition and the director of the city-county Human Relations Commission might well be the last straw in a sad "haystack" of lukewarm civil rights enforcement, insincere efforts by elected officials, and soft pedaling of sensitive racial issues by Dr. Martin Perley.

It has been clear for too long that the commission has not had the respect of the Black Community since the early days of the Mansir Tydings led commission; and the white community considers the commission as a necessary by-product to quiet the "natives" in the west-end.

The success of Human Relations Commissions in other cities has been predicated on the existence of strong leadership and administration from the top, and sincere cooperation by elected officials who have the legal and moral duty to end racial discrimination. Louisville has been sorely lacking in all of these vital areas.

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Dr. Perley has served with unquestioned dedication. But in the field of Human Relations, ordinary talents and abilities are not always enough. If he must be replaced, then let that be done which must be done. And let us get on with the job of eliminating racial discrimination from our community.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 46
Lo. Defender
Louisville, Ky.

Date: 1-13-72
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Frank Stanley
Title:

Character:

or

Classification: 157-1219
Submitting Office: LS

☐ Being Investigated

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

157-1219-82

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 15 1972	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

Date prepared

1/12/72

Date received

1/8/72

Received from (name or symbol number)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

Received by

SA EDMUND V. ARMENTO

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☒ in person

☒ by telephone

☐ by mail

☒ orally

☐ recording device

☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Dictated 1/11/72 to Linda M. McCullum

Transcribed 1/12/72

Authenticated
by Informant

Date of Report

1/8/72

Date(s) of activity

1/8/72

File where original is located if not attached

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

Brief description of activity or material

INFORMATION RE LOUISVILLE TENANTS UNION

(LTU) DEMONSTRATION AT ANHOUSE REALTY

1/8/72

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____

Remarks:

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN, IF UTILIZED IN COMMUNICATIONS
PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION, SHOULD BE APPROPRIATELY PARA-
PHRASED TO FURTHER PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF INSTANT SOURCE.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

One copy of attached flyer published by the Louisville Tenants Union (LTU) re "Slum Landlord of 1971" was furnished CLARENCE HAWKINS, Police Advisory Unit, Louisville Division of Police (LDP), Louisville, Kentucky, by SA EDMUND V. ARMENTO, on 1/10/72.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

- 1 - 100-5465 (LTU)
 - ① - 157-1219 (BWC)
 - 1 - 157-431 (EXSIT-LS)
 - 1 - 66-1826A
- EVA/lmm
(5)

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

Block Stamp

157-1219-81

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 13 1972	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

Louisville, Kentucky
January 8, 1972

At approximately 10:00 AM on January 8, 1972, about ten (10) adult individuals, predominantly caucasian, picketed Anhouse Realty, 3800 West Broadway, Louisville, Kentucky, and distributed a one (1) page flyer regarding alleged practices of Anhouse Realty, which is included in instant report. Above demonstration lasted for about 2-3 hours and was without incident. At least one leader of the Black Workers Coalition (BWC) was observed in the group of protesters.

- 1* -

SLUM LANDLORD OF 1971

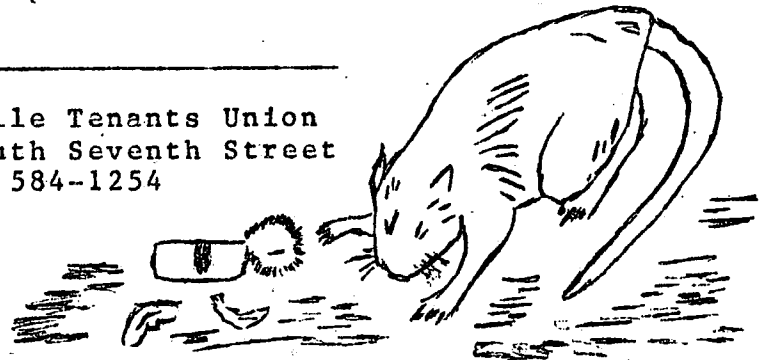
TO ANHOUSE REALTY
FROM
LOUISVILLE TENANTS UNION

DO NOT RENT FROM ANHOUSE REALTY - 3800 West Broadway Street

- 1) He rents houses under false pretenses.
- 2) When his tenant is dissatisfied and asks for his money back, Anhouse says he is not running a charity, but that he runs a business.
- 3) Anhouse owns houses that violate code standards. When the housing inspector orders him to close a house because it is unfit for human habitation, Anhouse continues to try to rent the property. Anhouse is a criminal, he has no respect for law, he has no respect for his brothers and sisters.
- 4) Anhouse is "running a business, not a charity." Our tax money subsidizes his "business." We let Anhouse run his "business" and we let him make money off human suffering.
- 5) Fred Anhouse is chairman of the Louisville Race and Religion Council, an honor and trust he does not deserve.

The Louisville Tenants Union awards him - SLUM LORD OF THE MONTH - and asks that his tenants request the Louisville Housing Inspector to inspect their houses for code violations.

Louisville Tenants Union
1468 South Seventh Street
584-1254



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Perley Charges Lack of Support From Officials After Workers' Group Attacks Rights Commission

By CLARENCE MATTHEW

Louisville Times Staff Writer

The city-county Human Relations Commission would be more effective if the agency had the full support of city and county government leaders, Martin M. Perley, the commission's executive director, said yesterday.

"If the mayor and county judge came out solidly behind the commission, including provisions for money and staff, then we could do the job," Perley said in response to questions from 11th Ward Alderman Henry Owens III.

Owens, chairman of the aldermanic Human Relations Committee, questioned Perley at length about commission policies and procedures at yesterday's commission meeting after members of the Black Workers' Coalition protested the agency's handling of job-discrimination complaints involving the coalition members.

"We have nine commission vacancies and an acting chairman," Perley noted. "I hope I am wrong, but this seems to indicate a lack of interest and concern."

Of the 21 commission members, 12 are appointed by the mayor and 9 are named by the county judge. County Judge Todd Hollenbach has completed his appointments to the commission. Mayor Frank W. Burke and Hollenbach jointly name the commission chairman.

The commission staff of five, which includes the executive director, two associate directors and two secretaries, is far too small to handle the growing number of complaints and other problems that come to the commission, Perley said. The commission's annual budget is \$63,328.

Budget Cut \$8,000

Perley added that the commission, which is financed by the city and county, had requested an increase in its budget to hire additional staff, but received a cut of about \$8,000 instead.

About 10 coalition members attended the commission's monthly meeting at the

American Red Cross Building, 510 E. Chestnut. They submitted these demands for reorganization of the commission:

✓ That the commission implement positive programs to rid employment and society of racial discrimination immediately.

✓ That organizations such as the coalition and civil-rights groups be invited to draw up guidelines under which the commission would handle discrimination complaints.

✓ That commission meetings be changed from the present weekday afternoon time to Saturday or some other convenient time "to assure more grass-roots" participation.

✓ That membership on the commission be reconstructed, replacing industry personnel with grass-roots Negroes "to assure the black community proper representation."

"We find it impossible to bring complaints against GE (the General Electric Co.) if there are GE people on the board," said Ronald Slaughter, assistant program director of the coalition, who read the demands. "It's like bringing the crime to the criminal, it seems to me."

If the demands are not met, the coalition statement said, the coalition will distribute petitions throughout the community asking that Perley and his staff be removed from office.

"The black community feels he (Perley) is not doing his job," said Roosevelt Roberts, coalition chairman. He accused Perley of making promises and "not delivering" on them.

Roberts mentioned specifically efforts of the commission to mediate and settle discrimination complaints filed by coalition members against Ford Motor Co. He indicated that progress in the case has been unsatisfactory to the coalition.

(Name of
and state.)

Page A 9

Louisville Times

Louisville, Ky.

Date: 1-7-72
Edition: Home
Author:
Editor:
Title: Barry Bingham

Character:

or

Classification: 100-4486
Submitting Office: LS

☐ Being Investigated

157-1219-80
SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
JAN 10 1972
FBI - LOUISVILLE

DO NOT DESTROY - FOIPA

In response to a suggestion from commission member James M. Rosenblum, Roberts said the coalition would submit a list of complaints that the coalition feels have not been properly handled to the Rev. Leo Lesser, commission associate director, when Mr. Lesser returns from a trip to Europe.

In other business yesterday, the commission heard a report from Perley indicating the commission staff is waiting to see if a Negro applicant is turned down for membership in the River Road Country Club before taking further action against the private club.

The club, which is located on publicly owned Louisville Water Co. property at Zorn and River Road, presently has no blacks among its 250 members, Perley told the commission, but none has applied for membership.

Human relations group criticized by coalition

By BEN JOHNSON

Courier-Journal Staff Writer

The Louisville-Jefferson County Human Relations Commission was attacked yesterday by the Black Workers Coalition, which said the commission has not satisfactorily settled discrimination complaints filed by coalition members.

Coalition members also charged that the commission "is not meeting the needs of the black community."

The attack occurred during the monthly meeting of the commission at the American Red Cross Building, 510 E. Chestnut.

"When you have white people dealing in black affairs, you've lost," said Roosevelt Roberts, coalition president.

Five demands were read by another coalition officer, Ronald Slaughter:

Positive programs to stop racial discrimination in the county.

Involvement of local civil rights organizations in handling of discrimination complaints.

"Grassroots" representation on the commission board.

A more suitable commission meeting time, possibly during a weekend instead of the present weekday meeting time.

Removal of executive Martin Perley and his staff from office if the demands are not met immediately.

After reading the demands, Slaughter, assistant programs director, said, "There's no possible way for a white man to feel . . . what it's like to be black. He might sympathize with us, but he doesn't know."

Roberts directed his criticism at Perley. "We feel he's not doing his job," Roberts said. "Dr. Perley has a bad habit of making promises and not delivering."

Yesterday's confrontation is only part of a continuing run-in between the coalition and the commission. Last summer, the coalition picketed the commission offices and later demanded that Perley be removed as executive director because, they contended, a white man can't regulate the affairs of black people.

Yesterday, Phil Robinson, acting commission chairman, suggested that coalition members contact Mayor Frank W. Burke about filling six vacancies on the commission "with the kind of people you want on the commission."

Another commissioner suggested that a list of specific complaints against the commission be submitted by the coalition. Roberts said the list would be submitted to the Rev. Leo Lesser, associate commission director, when he returns from vacation in two weeks.

Perley points to possible lack of interest

Perley later indicated that the reason for such grievances lies with an understaffed office. "It's not our fault," he said. "There's not much more we can do with just five people."

Perley said he had asked for additional money from the city and county, but instead, the commission's budget was reduced.

Perley said there may be a "lack of interest" by city and county officials. He cited the six commission vacancies as one example.

Perley also reported to the commission that there is "nothing formally we can do" about the admission policy of River Road County Club.

Although the club is located on land leased from the city, there are no blacks among its 250 members, Perley said. He suggested the commission wait before taking any action. He said no blacks have ever applied for club membership and therefore it hasn't discriminated against blacks.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page A 13

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Date: 1-7-72
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor: Barry Bingham
Title:

Character:
or
Classification: 157-
Submitting Office: LS
☐ Being Investigated

157-1219-79

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 7 1972	
FBI-LOUISVILLE	

Agf

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

Date prepared

12/22/71

Date received

12/16/71

Received from (name or symbol number)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

Received by

SA EDMUND V. ARMENTO

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks):

☐ in person

☒ by telephone

☐ by mail

☒ orally

☐ recording device

☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:
Date

Dictated 12/21/71 to Kathie Lee Flamm

12/22/71

Transcribed

Authenticated
by Informant

Date of Report

12/16/71

Date(s) of activity

12/16/71

Brief description of activity or material

Information re meeting of community

organizational representatives at

Presentation Academy, 4th & Breckinridge, LS.

File where original is located if not attached

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE.
VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by on date

Remarks:

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN, IF UTILIZED IN COMMUNICATIONS PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION, SHOULD BE APPROPRIATELY PARAPHRASED TO FURTHER PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF INSTANT SOURCE.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Information contained herein furnished CLARENCE HAWKINS,
Louisville Division of Police on 12/17/71, by SA EDMUND V. ARMENTO.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

1 - 157-431 (EXSIT-LS)
1 - 100-3533 (BRADEN)
1 - 100-197 (SCEF)
1 - 157-1301 (SIMMONS)
1 - 157-1301 (MOORE)
① - 157-1219 (BWC)
1 - 157-1469 (BCSD)
1 - 100-4669 (TAYLOR)
1 - 157 (ALEXANDER)
1 - 157-1474 (YOUNG)
1 - 157-1462 (BLACK CAUCUS)
1 - 157-1161 (JOMO)
1 - 157-1206 (WILLIAMS)
1 - 157-915 (MC COLLUM)
1 - 157-1397 (BPP-CLEAVER) EVA/kf
1 - 66-1826A (16)

Block Stamp

157-1219-78

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 23 1971	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

Louisville, Kentucky
December 16, 1971

Source furnished the following information concerning a meeting of representatives of various community groups at Presentation Academy, 4th and Breckinridge Streets, Louisville, Kentucky, on December 16, 1971:

At approximately 8 p.m. on December 16, 1971, twentyfive individuals, eight of whom were black, attended a discussion type meeting in the library of Presentation Academy, 4th and Breckinridge Streets, Louisville, Kentucky, during which the Tinsley trial results were considered as were projects recently initiated by the Black Caucus, specifically the "hot line" for community assistance. Present at the above described meeting were the following individuals:

Ben Simmons, 1219 South 6th Street, Apartment C-1,
telephone number 634-3333

Judy Simmons

Gordon Moore

Danny Taylor

George Alexander

(First Name Unknown) Alexander, (possibly twin brothers
one of which has possibly served in the U. S. Navy)

Anne Braden

Rosevelt Roberts, 3222 Nabanac, Apartment 2, telephone
774-5267, office telephone 776-6481

Kathleen Flaherty, telephone 583-2926.

Literature regarding the Tinsley trial was distributed as were copies of a newspaper entitled "Black Community for Self-Defense," Volume I, November 24, 1971, published in Louisville,

Kentucky, by the Black Community for Self-Defense and described as an "independent political newspaper." Copies of the December 4-18, 1971, issue of "Right On," Volume I, Number 9, published by the Black Panther Party, 2026 Seventh Avenue, Harlem, New York, and the Black Community News Service, same address, were made available for sale by Ben Simmons.

Ben Simmons was also responsible for the distribution of the above "Black Community for Self-Defense" publication and has recently received large packages from the Black Panther Party in New York City believed to contain newspapers and other literature. Simmons has indicated that he has approximately ten people interested in his new organization, the "Black Committee for Self-Defense" and that he is attempting to establish an office in the now vacant A & P building located at 18th and Hale Streets, Louisville, Kentucky. Simmons has been selling the Black Panther Party newspaper, "Right On" in the Louisville area and has been assisted in same by one of the Alexander brothers who sometimes wears a headband. Simmons discussed his new organization with the group and various other topics were discussed with those present. Emphasis seemed to be placed on the lines of communication between the black and white communities in order to deal with those problems which are unique to the economic deficient areas.

Simmons was observed traveling in a green Volkswagen Sedan believed to be driven by one of the Alexander brothers.

Darrell Young, co-ordinator of the Black Caucus, has indicated that efforts to establish same have recently been ineffective. Young related that the Black Caucus is not really an organization but rather a loose knit coalition of various community organizations. No meeting of the Black Caucus is known to be scheduled for the immediate future.

Ben Simmons has indicated that he recently attended a conference of unknown nature in Florida and that he is affiliated with the Black Panther Party in New York City, New York, however, his exact connection with the latter organization is not clear. Simmons is extremely bitter about his former affiliation with the Junta of Militant Organizations (JOMO) and has severed all connections therewith.

Henri Williams and Claude Mc Collum are the only individuals in the Louisville, Kentucky, area currently believed to be still affiliated with JOMO, however, both of them spend much of their free time on the University of Louisville campus and are associated with the University of Louisville Black Student Union. JOMO activity at 3208 West Broadway, Louisville, Kentucky, is non-existent and it appears that said building has been taken over once again by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF).

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Another Kunstler appearance

Chicago 7 Attorney

presents 'concrete facts'

By CAROLYN YETTER

Cardinal Editor-in-chief

Terming the conviction of William Michael and Narvel Tinsley as a "lynching," attorney William Kunstler spoke in behalf of the Tinsley brothers and Narvel's lawyer, Dan Taylor III, Monday night at the First Unitarian Church.

Despite a 45-minute delay, explained by "a confusion of times," several hundred people, including many UL students, crowded into the church to hear Kunstler and other speakers describe their reaction to the Tinsley convictions and death sentence.

Bad timing

Both brothers were convicted of premeditated murder in the slaying of two city police officers in the Smoketown area this summer. Attorney Dan Taylor was also sentenced to a 4½-year jail sentence for contempt of court by presiding judge John P. Hayes.

Kunstler opened saying the audience was entitled to some "concrete facts" about the case.

He criticized the fact that the trial started only two weeks after Narvel Tinsley's October escape from the Jefferson County jail.

Kunstler added that officials gave the jury the impression they were to pass judgment on "two wild beasts" by locking the courtroom doors, covering the windows, and "filling the courtroom with officers."

He accused Louisville officials

of trying to restrict Narvel Tinsley's selection of an attorney by thwarting Tinsley's attempts to get letters out of the jail asking for the services of Daniel Taylor.

Dual rules

Kunstler read from what he said were copies of two of the letters, which claimed that three of Tinsley's previous letters asking for dismissal of his court-appointed attorney were stopped by jail officials.

Continuing, Kunstler said "Taylor appeared, saying that he would be privileged to appear as Tinsley's lawyer. But then, when he tried to prove Officer William Haynes had a temper which was sadistic, he was silenced."

He added that he thought there were two sets of rules enforced during the trial — one for the prosecution and one for the defense.

Kunstler also protested against the white, middle-class jury, which had been screened as to its scruples against delivering the death penalty. He declared that challenging jury members as to their stand on capital punishment had been outlawed by a Supreme Court decision three years ago.

Kunstler said that the brothers were condemned "solely because they were born Black in a white community."

He urged those present to "let your asses down to the County Jail and show that we have more feelings about this thing than just sitting here and listening."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 2

Louis. Cardinal

Louis, Ky.

Date:

11-5-71

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

176-27

100-5138

100-2271

157-1219

Character:

or

Classification:

100-5089

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

157-1219-77

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 9 1971	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

[Handwritten signature]

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

Kunstler concluded his speech with a letter from Dan Taylor, introducing it by saying, "He understands that he is not the important one. He is not going to the electric chair."

Previous to the beginning of the affair, a Black People's Community News Service leaflet had been distributed, which read, "Dan Taylor is a courtroom actor. In this case Taylor got four years on the charge of contempt of court. But Dan Taylor will get out and Narvel Tinsley is sentenced to the electric chair."

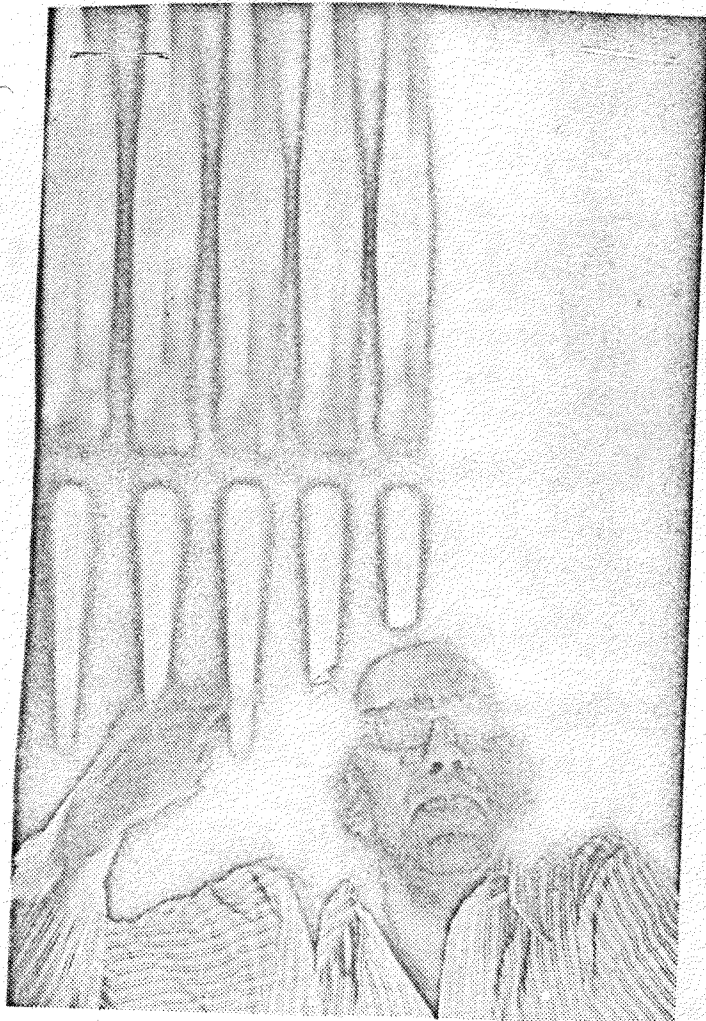
"Dan Taylor's courtroom theatre makes a trial for someone's life a joke. He may be a good lawyer, but a good lawyer's clients don't go to the electric chair."

Five speakers preceded the defender of the Chicago Seven, including moderator Barry Greever, who issued a ten-minute criticism on media coverage of Kunstler's arrival and its publicity concerning the evening speeches.

Black struggle

Other speakers included the Reverend Matt Pettway, state president of the NAACP; Morris Jeff of the Plymouth Settlement House; Roosevelt Roberts of the Black Workers Coalition, and Presbyterian minister Terry Davis.

All touched upon either the Black struggle for survival in the white system or what they called "the myth" of Black defendants remaining innocent until proven guilty.



—Photograph by John Beckman

Devil's advocate

William Kunstler spoke Monday evening at the First Unitarian Church on behalf of the condemned Tinsley brothers and defense lawyer Daniel Taylor III, who was jailed on a contempt charge following the Tinsley trial.

Date prepared

12/6/71

Date received

11/28/71

Received from (name or symbol number)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

Received by

SA WARREN L. WALSH

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☐ in person

☒ by telephone

☐ by mail

☐ orally

☐ recording device

☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Dictated 12/3/71 to Kathie Lee Flamm

Transcribed 12/6/71

Authenticated
by Informant

Date of Report

11/28/71

Date(s) of activity

11/28/71

Brief description of activity or material

~~BLACK WORKERS COALITION MEETING, 11/28/71~~

File where original is located if not attached

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____

Remarks:

**INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN, IF UTILIZED IN COMMUNICATIONS
PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION, SHOULD BE APPROPRIATELY PARA-
PHRASED TO FURTHER PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF INSTANT SOURCE.**

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

- ① - 157-1219 (BWC)
- 1 - 157-1462 (BLACK CAUCUS)
- 1 - 157-1394 (WILLIAMS)
- 1 - 157-1161 (JOMO)
- 1 - 157-431 (EXSIT - LOUISVILLE)
- 1 - 100-197 (SCEF)
- 1 - 66-1826A

WLW/kf
(8)

Block Stamp

157-1219-76

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 7 1971	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

ADMINISTRATIVE

With respect to information in informant report indicating that BWC might picket at GE Appliance Park on morning of 11/29/71, this information was telephonically furnished on the evening of 11/28/71, by SA WARREN L. WALSH to Major WILBUR BILYVE, Night Chief of the Jefferson County, Kentucky, PD and Lt. BILL WILSON, Plant Security, GE Appliance Park, telephone 452-3333.

On the evening of 11/28/71, ARTHUR KELLY, Manager, Employee Relations at GE Appliance Park, telephoned SA WARREN L. WALSH and advised the following:

Lt. WILSON had advised KELLY of the information WALSH had furnished WILSON. KELLY stated that with respect to GE contact with BWC it should be noted that about a year ago representatives of BWC complained to GE personnel to the effect that GE was not properly treating black employees and BWC demanded to meet with appropriate administrative personnel of GE. This demand put GE "in the middle" in that the black employees, as well as the white employees at GE are represented by a union and GE management under the contract is not to meet with specific employees re grievances except through the normal procedure of the employee being represented by the union. However, because of the demand of BWC, KELLY did meet about a year ago with BWC representatives during which KELLY explained to the representative the various GE programs that are in effect for the purpose of insuring black employees have every opportunity for employment and advancement that white employees have. KELLY was of the opinion that the BWC representatives were satisfied as a result of the meeting. GE heard nothing further from BWC until GE learned that BWC held a meeting on Sunday, 11/21/71, at which about 25 persons were present, a number being black employees of GE. At the meeting the black employees alleged discrimination against them by GE management primarily in the matter of upgrading blacks in the jobs at GE. On Wednesday, 11/24/71, KELLY received a letter from BWC alleging certain

discriminatory practices against blacks by GE and requesting action by GE. KELLY has prepared a letter answering the BWC letter which he plans to mail to BWC on 11/29/71.

On the morning of 11/29/71, DICK WHITE, GE Plant Security Officer, home phone 459-8874, telephoned and advised that he had been out-of-town on 11/28/71, but had learned of the possible picketing of BWC on the morning of 11/29/71. WHITE was appreciative of the information having been furnished GE and he advised that as of 8 a.m., 11/29/71, no picketing by BWC had occurred and to WHITE's knowledge no BWC representatives had appeared at GE on that morning.

- 65 -

Louisville, Kentucky
November 28, 1971

The Black Worker's Coalition (BWC) held a meeting at its headquarters, 2300 West Oak, Louisville, Kentucky, on Sunday afternoon, November 28, 1971. The meeting started at about 2 p.m. and ended at about 3:30 p.m. About ten persons were present. Persons known were Darrell Young, Ellis Wright and a Larry Smith who works at General Electric Appliance Park, Louisville, Kentucky, and lives at 1031 South 34th Street. The meeting was of an informal nature but Darrell Young and Larry Smith did most of the talking. The purpose of the meeting was alleged discrimination against blacks at General Electric Appliance Park. It was decided at the meeting that BWC would be at General Electric Appliance Park when the employees came to work on the morning of November 29, 1971, and do some picketing.

The Black Caucus of Louisville, Kentucky, had its meeting of November 21, 1971, on Tuesday, November 23, 1971, rather than Wednesday evening, November 24, 1971, because of arrangements having been effected that on Wednesday evening, November 24, 1971, Darrell Young and two other members of the Black Caucus were to meet with Anne Braden of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF) and two of her representatives for the purpose of these leaders of the two groups discussing joint action by the groups with respect to their efforts to assist the Tinsley brothers who have been sentenced to death after having been convicted of murdering two Louisville Police Officers.

There has been no indication that JOMO has been active in any manner in the recent past. It appears that JOMO is wholly defunct. Marice Williams still appears at 3208 West Broadway, Louisville, JOMO former headquarters, in that a group which includes Williams meets there at 7:30 p.m. on Saturday and Monday nights for the purpose of practicing singing, the name of the singing is not known.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Black workers coalition attacks alcohol, drugs

Branching out into community-service projects, the Black Workers Coalition is sponsoring educational programs on alcoholism and drug abuse.

The coalition has been mostly concerned with efforts to end employment discrimination and improving the status of black workers.

The drug-abuse program began last night at the coalition headquarters at 2300 W. Oak, and the alcoholism project's first session will be at the headquarters

at 7 o'clock tonight. Directing the projects is Mrs. Gladys Childress, the coalition's executive secretary who also is a registered nurse.

Both programs will consist of films, seminars, talks by experts and discussions among the projects' participants. The public is invited to the sessions, and there is no charge.

In about three weeks, the coalition hopes, a program to provide free breakfasts for school-age youngsters will be started.

Mrs. Childress said volunteers and donations are needed for all three projects, and she has sent letters to various local organizations asking for contributions to support the breakfast program.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page A 10

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

12-1-71

Date: Morning

Edition:

Author: Barry Bingham

Editor:

Title:

Character: 157-

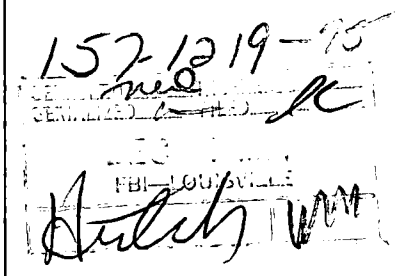
or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Ls

☐ Being Investigated

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA



SAC, LOUISVILLE

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

11/12/71

SA WARREN L. WALSH

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

FORMER LIAISON SOURCE

On 10/28/71, captioned individual (protect per request)

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

telephonically advised the following:

On 10/27/71, source received a telephone call from Doctor MARTIN PERLEY, Director of HRC. PERLEY said he had been contacted by Louisville Times Reporter FRANK CLIFFORD, who had advised PERLEY he, CLIFFORD, was checking on a rumor that one of the jurors in the TINSLEY trial was a "racist" and had passed out racist literature opposing advancements of blacks in employment at the Ford Motor Plant in Louisville. CLIFFORD wanted PERLEY to assist in trying to determine if there were any facts to the rumor however, CLIFFORD did not know the name of the juror supposedly referred to. PERLEY had called source to see if source could possibly assist in identifying the individual referred to

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Source stated that he told PERLEY he had no information which would tend to identify the individual to whom CLIFFORD referred nor had he received any information tending to substantiate the rumor possessed by CLIFFORD.

During the contact, source commented that one of the blacks, MOSCOE RAPIER, who had been a leader in the efforts by blacks at the Ford Motor Company to obtain better

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

1-80-454 (TINSLEYS)
1-157-431 (EXSIT, LS)
1-157-1219 (BWC)
WLW/pkd
(4) *phd*

DO NOT ROUTE OUTSIDE
HEADQUARTERS

157-1219-74

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
1971	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

Hutchins

DO NOT DESTROY - FOIPA



and more employment has terminated his employment with the Ford Motor Company. RAPIER is currently working for "Project Mainstream". This is a community action commission effort to assist individuals living in a poverty situation. RAPIER currently works 35 hours a week in the Park DuValle Area of Louisville, Kentucky, his work relating to supervising and assisting maintenance employees in that area.

Date prepared

9/27/71

Date received

9/21/71

Received from (name or symbol number)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

Received by

SA EDMUND V. ARMENTO

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☒ in person

☐ by telephone

☐ by mail

☐ orally

☐ recording device

☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Dictated

NA

to

Transcribed

NA

Authenticated
by Informant

NA

Date of Report

9/21/71

Date(s) of activity

9/21/71

Brief description of activity or material

LETTER DISTRIBUTED DOOR-TO-DOOR

"OLD LOUISVILLE" AREA (CENTRAL PARK

AREA) LATTER PART OF AUGUST 1971

File where original is located if not attached

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____.

Remarks:

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FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

1-157-5465 (LTU)

① 157-1219 (BWC)

1-157-909 (LWRO)

1-100-197 (SCEF)

Block Stamp

157-1219-73

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 27 1971	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

TO: ALL COMMUNITY PEOPLE

FROM: CAC, TENANTS' UNION, BLACK WORKERS COALITION,
LOUISVILLE WELFARE RIGHTS, SCEF, WEST END SELF
HELP

PLACE: Russell Jr. High School
1719 West Madison Street

TIME: 7:30 P.M.

DATE: September 2, 1971, Thursday

A housing code we did propose----although no one would listen from the janitor of city hall to Acting Mayor Carroll Witten.

Miller, Hibbs & Jim Gravette, seem to have a quirk ---- they won't take a stand unless its' a command coming from Mayor Burke.

And what can we say of the mayor, we can't find him anywhere.

We asked for a meeting about the codes with people we elected, but our request for open hearings have never been respected.

So where do we go from here----come to the meeting & find out the next move.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

157-1109
-1219

Black Coalition Backs Fired City Employee

By CLARENCE MATTHEWS
Louisville Times Staff Writer

The Black Workers Coalition has threatened to take "direct action" in support of its demand for the reinstatement of a black woman who was suspended and later fired from her job as an investigator in the city Office of Consumer Affairs.

In a letter written Sunday to city Director of Safety George Burton, the coalition said it was in "complete disagreement" with Burton's decision to fire Mrs. Mattie Jones, a consumer-affairs investigator since last October.

The coalition also demanded that Burton fire James Oslin, supervisor of the Office of Consumer Affairs. The office is under Burton's direction.

"If this isn't done immediately, we will take positive steps to enforce our demands," the coalition said in its letter.

Hadn't Received Letter

Burton said yesterday he had not received the letter and could not comment on its contents.

However, Burton said he is satisfied there was no racial discrimination involved in Mrs. Jones' suspension on Aug. 12.

Mrs. Jones filed a complaint with the coalition shortly after the suspension, charging she was discriminated against on the job by Oslin. The coalition works to eliminate racial bias in employment.

"It was just a matter of two people not being able to get along, and I thought Mrs. Jones would be better off working someplace else," Burton said of his decision last week to terminate Mrs. Jones' employment with the Office of Consumer Affairs.

employment with the Office of Consumer Affairs.

In a letter to Mrs. Jones telling her of his decision, Burton noted that Mrs. Jones was among the three highest paid investigators, that her duties were not confined to the black community and that she was allowed "25 per cent more time off" to attend meetings.

"In view of the above findings, and your statement during the interview with you in my office that you cannot work with Mr. Oslin, we must disallow your claim of harassment and discrimination and uphold the decision," Burton wrote.

Oslin had denied the charges of discrimination. He said one of five active investigators on the staff is black and a replacement for Mrs. Jones would be black.

Questions Office's Operation

However, the coalition Sunday questioned the entire operation of the Office of Consumer Affairs after hearing statements from Mrs. Jones and Edwin Hill, another former Office of Consumer Affairs employee. The coalition met at 2300 W. Oak, its headquarters.

Mrs. Jones said she contributed 2 per cent of her bi-monthly salary of about \$250 to the Democratic Party organization and on at least one occasion was forced to buy \$15 worth of baseball tickets.

Burton said yesterday he had no knowledge of any political kickbacks. "There is no such thing in this office," he said.

Oslin said he knew nothing about Mrs. Jones's allegations of forced political contributions.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page A 3

Louisville Times

Louisville, Ky.

Date: 9-15-71
Edition: Home Edition
Author:
Editor: Barry Bingham
Title:

Character: 157-
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: LS
☐ Being Investigated

157-1219-72

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 13 1971	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

Julia

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Hot Meeting Boils Into Calls for Action on New Housing Code

By BERT EMKE
Louisville Times Staff Writer

Tempers and the temperature ran hot last night as a coalition of social-action groups met in a crowded classroom to demand a voice in preparation of a new city housing code.

A lot of the heat was directed to a verbal roasting of Dr. Carroll L. Witten, president of the Board of Aldermen, and Robert B. Hillebrand, director of the city's Building and Housing Inspection Department. Neither was present.

The group decided to hold a mass outdoor rally Sept. 16 at 34th and Southern to underscore its demand and frustration.

There was also enthusiastic talk of a "massive" rent strike if the rally fails to achieve the coalition's goals.

Last night's meeting at Russell Junior High School, 1719 W. Madison, had been called as a hearing on a new housing code being prepared by Hillebrand and a 12-member citizens' advisory committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen.

Dennis Bricking, an attorney for the Legal Aid Society of Louisville, said Witten had promised last week that the advisory committee and Hillebrand, or someone from his department, would be present to outline the new code. But only two members of the committee were present and there was no representative from Hillebrand's office.

"Our mistake was that we believed him (Witten)," Bricking said.

CAC Also Wanted Hearing

Stenson Broadus, a member of the Community Action Commission (CAC), said his group had written three letters to Witten asking for hearings before the aldermen on the proposed housing code, but had not received any response.

But 11th Ward Aldermen Alexander

Brown, one of four aldermen present last night, noted that Witten is president of the aldermanic board and said, "He doesn't have to tell us (the aldermen) anything about correspondence he gets."

Mrs. Lois Morris, 12th Ward alderman, told the group it was wasting its time criticizing Hillebrand's "attributes and defects."

"Mr. Hillebrand is not an elected official," said Mrs. Morris. "He's appointed, and he's not responsible to the people. He's responsible to the mayor."

There seemed to be general confusion over whether a new housing code has been prepared. Several persons said they believed such a code has been drawn up but that Hillebrand is unwilling to release it.

But C. H. Amster, a member of the advisory committee working on the code, said this wasn't true. Amster said the committee has met on numerous occasions over the past year but hasn't agreed on what provisions should be included in the code.

Carol Thomas, an organizer of the Louisville Tenants Union, said her group had been unsuccessful in trying to place representatives on the advisory committee. She said the committee, as constituted, does not adequately represent low-income tenants.

At one point, arguments about tactics broke out among several members of the coalition.

When the mass rally and rent strike were suggested, Forrest Flemister, head

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page A 10

Louisville Times

Louisville, Ky.

Date: 9-8-71
Edition: Home Edition
Author:
Editor: Barry Bincher
Title:

Character: 100-
or Louisville
Classification: Tenants Union
Submitting Office: LS
☐ Being Investigated

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

S/B - mrs

157-1219-71

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

SEP 8 1971
FBI - LOUISVILLE

Hutch MM

of CAC's housing committee, urged "diplomacy" and said the group should "exhaust all legal means" before resorting to other tactics.

When his comments were criticized, Flemister warned that CAC was prohibited by law from supporting such action as a rent strike and he urged CAC staff members in the group "to keep out of this thing or you may be receiving pink slips."

To this, ~~Roosevelt Roberts~~ of the Black Workers Coalition replied, "We don't need a CAC."

Rally Proposal Draws Applause

The meeting closed with enthusiastic applause for the mass rally proposal. Miss Thomas said the rally will be held

regardless of whether the aldermen agree to a hearing on the new code.

"Let them (the aldermen) come to the rally," she said.

Earlier yesterday, Hillebrand told a reporter that his office is now typing a first draft of the new housing code.

He said he expects the draft to be submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), approved by HUD and returned here for an aldermanic hearing within 60 days.

Asked about last night's meeting, Hillebrand said he did not plan to attend, but he declined to explain his reasons.

He added, however, that the code advisory committee has heard presentations by a number of interested groups, including the Tenants Union, over the past year.

SAC, LOUISVILLE

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

9/10/71

SA WARREN L. WALSH

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

On 9/3/71, captioned source furnished the following information:

On the night of 9/2/71, source attended a meeting in the Russell Junior High School, 1719 West Madison Street, Louisville, Kentucky, which meeting dealt with an effort by the Louisville Tenants Union (LTU) to have the Louisville Board of Aldermen consider changes in the present housing code of Louisville, Kentucky. Source stated approximately 90 persons were at the meeting, approximately two-thirds were white and the other one-third being black. Most of those present were about middle-age. The meeting which was scheduled to start at 7:30 PM, did not start until about 8:15 PM and people began leaving around 9:30 PM. There was no public address system, no fans and no air conditioning, making it uncomfortable for those in attendance.

The meeting was not very well organized and a young black girl, not known to source, but reportedly associated with the LWRO, acted as Master of Ceremonies. The first speaker was a black male, a leader in the Black Workers Coalition (BWC). He was followed by another black male, name unknown to source, but whom source had seen in the past as active in trying to obtain support for Louisville Police Court Judge NEVILLE TUCKER in connection with TUCKER having been sentenced to Federal jail because of tax charges.

Another speaker was a black female, name unknown to source, affiliated with the LWRO. Another speaker was an attorney, white, about 30 years of age, 5'10", 175 pounds, black hair. His seemed to be the major talk. He is associated with the Legal Aid Society. Also speaking on the program were Miss LOIS MORRIS, Alderman for the 12th Ward in Louisville and ALEXANDER BROWN, Alderman from the 11th Ward in Louisville.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

1-100-5469 (LTU) (Attach. 1)

1-157-909 (LWRO)

1-157-1219 (BWC)

WLW/pkd

(4)

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

157-1219-70

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
1971	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

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Source said that no speaker at the meeting advocated violence and the only one suggesting disruptive type activity was the first speaker with the BWC who suggested the possibility of advocating a rent strike if the Board of Aldermen did not act favorably on the LTU request for a change in the housing code. During the above meeting, source obtained two leaflets of the LTU re its position on a new housing code for Louisville, Ky. These leaflets are attached to the copy of this memo designated for 100-5469.

SAC, LOUISVILLE

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

9/10/71

SA WARREN L. WALSH

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

On 9/3/71, captioned source furnished the following information:

On the night of 9/2/71, source attended a meeting at the Russell Junior High School in the westend of Louisville, Kentucky which meeting related to efforts by the Louisville Tenants Union (LTU) to have the Louisville Aldermen make changes in the housing code for Louisville.

Source advised the meeting was held without incident. Approximately 60 persons were present, about equally divided as to black and white. The majority seemed to be around 30 years of age. Organizations represented at the meeting included the CAC, the LTU, the LVRO and the BWC. Speakers included U. E. THOMAS of the BWC, JEAN SMITH of the LVRO, CAROL THOMAS of the LTU, DENNIS BRICKING, attorney with the Legal Aid Society, ROBBIE CHILDS, a Negro female with the office of the Legal Aid South in Louisville, ALEXANDER "ACE" BROWN, Louisville Alderman and LOIS MORRIS, Louisville Alderman.

Source advised that the meeting started around 8:20 PM and completely over at 10:00 PM. There was no talk of violence and it was agreed at the end of the meeting that further meetings re the matter should be held weekly on Tuesday evenings.

Source commented that ROBBIE CHILDS referred to at one time ran for the Louisville Board of Aldermen.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

1-100-4920 (CAC)
1-100-5138 (GREEVER)
1-100-5469 (LTU)
1-157-726 (THOMAS)
1-157-909 (LVRO)
1-157-1219 (BWC)

WLS/phd
(7)

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

157-1219-69

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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SEP 11 1971	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

MUTCHISON

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Source noted that the only individual associated with SCRF that he observed present at the meeting was HELEN GREEVER. In addition to THOMAS of the LTU, source observed also present was CAROL COMPTON, of that organization.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOUISVILLE

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

DATE: 8/27/71

FROM : SA WARREN L. WALSH

SUBJECT: FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

During contact with captioned source on 8/6/71, he furnished the following information:

Source has heard some talk from unidentified individuals in the vicinity of 18th and Hale in Louisville, Kentucky, that the Louisville, Kentucky Police are currently questioning members of the NOI in Louisville, Kentucky, regarding a murder of a white male, near 18th and Hill Street recently by unidentified Negroes. Reportedly the police received information to the effect that the individuals responsible for the murder may have been using a Volkswagen bus with Ohio tags which the NOI members in Louisville are known to have utilized.

Source advised that he would attempt to develop further information regarding this report and promptly furnish any such information he might receive.

Source has not received any information concerning the current whereabouts of ALLEN RAEUCHLE with whom the source is acquainted.

So far as source is aware, SCEF in Louisville, Kentucky, is not currently supporting any issue in Louisville which might develop into militant-type activity. Source has had no recent contact with BARRY GREEVER and believes GREEVER still living at CARL BRADEN's home on Virginia Avenue.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

1-25-11899 (RAEUCHLE)
1-100-197 (SCEF)
1-100-5138 (GREEVER)
1-100-5770 (OWENS)
1-157-431 (EXSIT, Louisville)
1-157-726 (THOMAS)
1-157-1112 (NOI)
1-157-1139 (WHITE)
1-157-1161 (JOMO)
1-157-1219 (BWC)
1-157-1379 (FLAKES)

WLW/pkd

157-1219-68

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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1971	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

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DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

Source is not acquainted with and possesses no information regarding a white female about 20 years of age named SUSAN HOWARD OWENS, aka., Susan Howard Lain.

To source's knowledge there currently is no basis to feel that civil disorder will erupt in the immediate future in Louisville, Kentucky.

Source has had no recent contact with CAROL THOMAS and is not aware of any current activities on her part.

The organization JOMO in Louisville so far as source is cognizant is not engaged in any organized activity in Louisville at the current time and on several occasions recently when source stopped at JOMO Headquarters in Louisville, no one was present.

Source has heard of no recent activity on the part of DANNY WHITE. Source has received no information indicating the BWC of Louisville, Kentucky, are planning any public demonstrations in the immediate future.

Source is not acquainted with any individual named Reverend JAMES EDWARD FLAKES, formerly of Louisville, Kentucky and currently residing in Richmond, Indiana.

Date prepared

8/11/71

Date received

8/6/71

Received from (name or symbol number)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

Received by

SA EDMUND V. ARMENTO

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)



in person



by telephone



by mail



orally



recording device



written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Dictated 8/10/71 to JANNA L. HEUCKE

Transcribed 8/11/71

Authenticated
by Informant

Date of Report

8/6/71

Date(s) of activity

8/6/71

Brief description of activity or material

Junta of Militant Organizations
(JOMO) literature

File where original is located if not attached

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE.
VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by

on date

Remarks:

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN, IF UTILIZED IN COMMUNICATIONS
PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION, SHOULD BE APPROPRIATELY PARA-
PHRASED TO FURTHER PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF INSTANT SOURCE.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

- 1 - 157-1161 (JOMO) (ATT A,B,D,E,G)
- 1 - 100-197 (SCEF) (ATT A,B)
- 1 - 157-915 (McCOLLUM) (ATT A,B)
- 1 - 157-1301 (SIMMONS) (ATT C)
- ① - 157-1219 (BWC) (ATT F)
- 1 - 157-1381 (BLD)
- 1 - 157-1197 (SOBU)
- 1 - 157-1033 (WALLER) (ATTG)
- 1 - 157-1243 (QUILLEN) (ATT G)
- 1 - 157-1378 (EDMONSON) (ATT G)

EVA/jlh
(11) *gjh*

Block Stamp

157-1219-67

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
1971	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

Hutch

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

18

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

On 8/6/71, [] furnished the following documents or copies thereof obtained from the JOMO office, 3208 West Broadway, Louisville, Kentucky, which are not being retained in file inasmuch as suitable copies of same have been previously furnished and are currently in file under appropriate investigative matters:

"Burning Spear"	Volume 2, Number 3 April, 1971
"Burning Spear"	Volume 2, Number 4 May, 1971
"Burning Spear"	Volume 2, Number 2 February 23-March 8, 1971

Reprint for "Southern Patriot" captioned "Connie Tucker Convicted: Faces five-year sentence".

"Free Connie Tucker" poster

2 "Free Connie Tucker" bumper stickers

Large photograph of Joe Waller

Enlargement of Leroy Eldridge Cleaves
Identification Order 4239

Pamphlet captioned "This Woman's Life is in Danger" re CONNIE TUCKER

Booklet entitled "Junta of Militant Organizations"

"SOBU Newsletter" Volume 1, Number 18, June 26, 1971,
(article contained within (page 6) has been clipped and furnished Tampa for information)

Large poster described as follows:

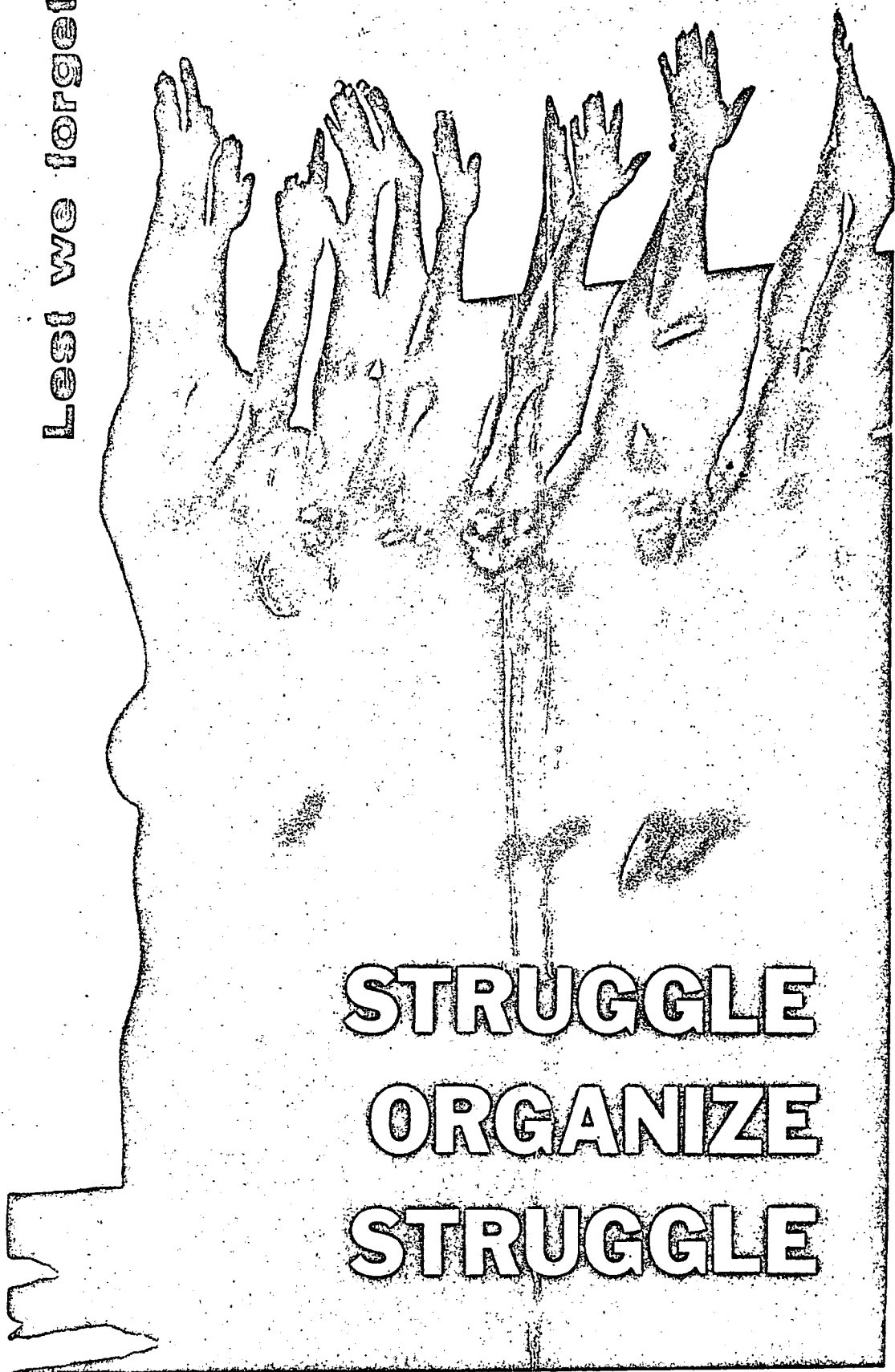
Black Law

Black Law Society

Black Law Defender

B.L.D. of Our People, Any Black Man, Any Black Woman
(1-A Exhibit LS 157-1381)

Lest we forget... WE MUST



STRUGGLE
ORGANIZE
STRUGGLE

behind the gates

We, the Brothers and Sisters who are employed by the Ford Motor Company in Louisville, Kentucky, are protesting the racist, exploitative, oppressive conditions to which we are subjected everyday. We are forced to work under scandalous inhuman conditions. We face unemployment when we question or resist such treatment. We are chained to our jobs and we are told to due overtime or look elsewhere for work if we refuse. We are killing ourselves keeping up with an assembly line that knows no rest. And we are fired on hearsay evidence. We can no longer find contentment in saying: "Well, I'm doing better now than I did before."

We know that the "Absentee owners" of this plant is not worried about our conditions. They are most likely thinking of which island can they go to for a vacation or where shall they invest our profits. Certainly the absentee crooks that say they own Ford Motor Company are pondering ways to further invest and exploit Brothers and Sisters across the world.

Yes ! That's right! ! ! Ford Motor Company is one of the primary United States investors in South Africa, Latin America and Vietnam. In South Africa alone the economy and corrupt white political status quo rests on American and European investors. One of the chief investors is Ford Motor Company. The mere presence of Ford, General Motors, International Harvester and all other United States investors helps to produce a thriving and prosperous economy for whites in South Africa. This economy is accompanied by racism, oppression, inhuman laws, terror and murder of the Black population which will one day rule in South Africa.

The Vietnam War, history's most overt racist, murderous, unjust and repressive moves of imperialist aggression--is supported by the Ford Motor Company. As of March 1971, the Ford Motor Company has a 350 million dollar contract with the Pentagon. Brothers and Sisters:

We are making missiles, grenades, grenade launchers, jeeps and other instruments of war to kill our Vietnamese Brothers and Sisters and their children in the name of racist-United States democracy and capitalism. We are also making huge profits for Ford Motor Company and all the other rich white people who profit from war industries.

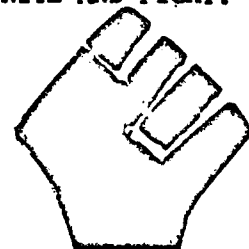
In Latin America there is the same old story Ford Motor Company exploits workers and supports governments that suppress liberation movements.

Brothers and Sisters: It is not just us here in Louisville or in Detroit, Atlanta, Gary, or other parts of the United States that Ford sucks for profits, but also Brothers and Sisters through the world--South Africa, Latin America, Vietnam, etc.

Our struggle is not an isolated one, but of the world struggle against imperialism and imperialists such as Ford Motor Company, the Ford Foundation that engages in counter-insurgency in the Black communities, and all the rich people that run Ford Motor Company.

Our struggle is for freedom from oppression and exploitation and racism. We struggle for ourselves and non-white people in general. And we know that our struggle will ultimately free all people in the world from racism and exploitation. We fight for a new world.

Brothers and Sisters: Unity is our weapon. Unity is the weapon of all Black Workers. **BLACK WORKERS UNITE AND FIGHT.**



we

want:

1. An all Black committee be appointed by the Black workers at each Ford plant with all the authority that a committeeman has to investigate Black grievances.
2. Black representatives within the union to be placed immediately in an at large status. This Black representation will be placed on the June '71 ballot as an at large candidate. There will be two (2) at the auto plant and three (3) at the truck plant.
3. Jobs up for bid will be centrally located so that all persons are aware, and given an equal opportunity to bid. No bid sheets will be handled by the committeeman.
4. There will be no rolling or displacing seniority persons unless it is within the contract agreement.
5. No committeeman will deliberately withhold information for or against a person in any situation dealing in any phase a Ford Motor Company, less he be subject to disciplinary action by the International Union.
6. Continued harassment and intimidation against Black workers be stopped immediately by the foreman and by the committeeman.
7. The word "Boy" be dropped from the vocabulary of committeeman and foreman when referring to Black workers.
8. The labor relations record of all Blacks be wiped clean. It is common knowledge that the records of Black are deliberately blemished.
9. The merit and ability be discontinued. It has been proven that merit and ability is just another way of placing the white worker in the top salaried jobs and in the choice positions.
10. Those who were disciplined for being off from work November 8, 1970 be cleared and back pay be made according to the punishment issued.
11. No committeeman will refuse to write a discrimination grievance or any other type of grievance requested by any worker -- less he be subject to disciplinary action by the international union.
12. A copy of each grievance will be given to the person making the complaint.
13. Orientation by the union to new hires so that they may get first hand information as to the unions various functions.
14. Ratio of Blacks hired be raised equal to the ratio of Blacks in Jefferson County and in accordance to the law.
15. Union give classes concerning the interpretation of the contract agreement to all union members but especially to potential candidates for elective office.
16. A general "Beef Session" be held at a regular scheduled time, other than regular union meetings, to discuss and air all grievances.

repression at ford

Brother Moscoe Rapier, an active member of the Black Workers Coalition, is one of the principle victims of repression at the Ford Motor Company in Louisville, Kentucky. Brother Rapier, prior to his firing, was constantly harassed by his plant-ation overseer (foreman). Things finally reached a climax between the overseer and the Brother when Brother Rapier was made to install a body bracket on one of the autos on the line that would not fit. When the bracket was squeezed by the following lineman, it busted. The foreman then approached Brother Rapier as to why the bracket busted and why it was put on if it did not fit. Brother Rapier told him: "Well, you made me put it on and I told you it would not fit." The overseer then proceeded to inform Brother Rapier that he was to be laid off for two weeks without pay and **THREW HOT COFFEE IN BROTHER MOSCOE'S FACE.**

Brother Rapier attempted to go through union channels to deal with the situation. The union (United Auto Workers) rather than deal with the problem sent Brother Rapier downtown to the "do nothing" Human Relations Office. And, to be expected, nothing was done to the foreman.

In the meantime, Brother Rapier has been fired from Ford. And although the Brother is off the plant-ation, the overseers and plant-ation massas (Management) are still harassing and intimidating him. Brother Rapier has been unable to get unemployment checks because Ford keeps fighting it. And the Brother has been unable to get employment elsewhere because he has been "White Listed"

Brother Rapier's case is one definite repression due to his political efforts in the Black Workers Coalition. We as Black Workers must support Brother Rapier. The struggle of one Black Brother or Sister is the struggle of all Sisters and Brothers.

ORGANIZE AND STRUGGLE. UNITY IS THE BLACK WORKERS WEAPON. BLACK WORKERS UNITE AND FIGHT ! ! !

HOW YOU CAN HELP:

1. Support our demands by joining the picket lines, Friday, May 21, at 5:30 a.m. main gate Ford Motor Co., Grade Lane and Fern Valley Road.
2. Write letters to the plant manager, Ford Auto Plant, same address as above, in support of our demands and requesting the immediate rehiring of Bro. Rapier.
3. Help us continue our struggle. Send a contribution to:
Black Workers Coalition
2300 West Oak Street

Date prepared

August 9, 1971

Date received

Received from (name or symbol number)

Received by

7/20, 21, 23/71

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

SA EDMUND V. ARMENTO

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☒ in person

☒ by telephone

☐ by mail

☒ orally

☐ recording device

☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Date of Report

Dictated 8/3/71 to JANNA L. HEUGKE

7/20, 21, 23/71

Transcribed 8/9/71

Date(s) of activity

Authenticated
by Informant

7/20-23/71

Brief description of activity or material

Information re JUNTA OF MILITANT

ORGANIZATIONS (JOMO) Louisville, Kentucky,
area.

File where original is located if not attached

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE.
VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____

Remarks:

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN, IF UTILIZED IN COMMUNICATIONS
PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION, SHOULD BE APPROPRIATELY PARA-
PHRASED TO FURTHER PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF INSTANT SOURCE.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

- 1 - 157-1161 (JOMO)
- 1 - 157- (MAURICE WILLIAMS)
- ① - 157-1219 (BWC)
- 1 - 157-583 (SIMS, ROBERT)
- 1 - 157-1248 (SIMS, PAT)
- 1 - 100-197 (SCEF)
- 1 - 157-1208 (ALLEN)
- 1 - 157-1334 (BLACK, TOM)
- 1 - 157-915 (McCOLLUM)
- 1 - 157-1301 (SIMMONS)
- 1 - 157-1384 (UMOJO)
- 1 - 157-1269 (JOMO-LEX)
- 1 - 100-5438 (FPL)

EVA:jlh

(14) *jlh*

Post

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157-1219-66

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 10 1971	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

Hutch *WS*

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

[] furnished three (3) copies of the "Free Press of Louisville" Volume II, No 6, undated, one (1) copy of which is being maintained in LS 100-5438 Sub A.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Source furnished the following information regarding the Junta of Militant Organizations (JOMO) at Louisville, Kentucky, on the dates indicated:

Louisville, Kentucky
July 20, 1971

Black Workers Coalition (BWC) has reestablished its offices at 2300 West Oak Street, Louisville, Kentucky, where a Negro female known only as WANDA FRENCH is employed as an office staff member.

MAURICE WILLIAMS is described as a Negro male, about 20 years of age, 5' 10" - 6', 145 - 150 pounds, light complexion, medium Afro hairstyle, wire frame eyeglasses. WILLIAMS is living at Louisville, Kentucky, JOMO chapter but is believed to be formerly of Louisville, Kentucky, and may have attended Male High School. WILLIAMS may attend Jefferson Community College (JCC) during the coming year. WILLIAMS visits Frankfort, Kentucky, occasionally and may have been a student at Kentucky State College (KSC) during the past academic year.

BOB SIMS is not living at 3208 West Broadway at the present time. His wife PAT SIMS is still associated with JOMO, however BOB SIMS, also known as BOB KUYU, has little contact with JOMO at the present time. SIMS reportedly is trying to influence the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) to sever its ties with JOMO so he can move in and control the latter group if possible.

DORRIS ALLEN, former minister of education, Louisville, Kentucky, JOMO chapter is no longer affiliated with JOMO.

TOM BLACK has been referred to as the Louisville JOMO chapter minister of defense, by CLAUDE McCOLLUM who is reportedly still in Florida where he attended rallies for JOE WALLER and JOMO causes.

Louisville, Kentucky
July 21, 1971

BEN SIMMONS, JOHN UMOJO and PETE (last name unknown), described as a close friend of SIMMONS, went to the Institute of Black Unity, 3208 West Broadway, Louisville, Kentucky, during

the afternoon of July 21, 1971 and spoke with MAURICE WILLIAMS. SIMMONS asked WILLIAMS if he knew anything about reports that JOMO was trying to get SIMMONS as a result of his personal feud with JOE WALLER and CLAUDE McCOLLUM.

McCOLLUM evidently had romantic designs on JUDY (last name unknown), who is now married to BEN SIMMONS, before SIMMONS arrived in Louisville, Kentucky, from Florida. McCOLLUM also reportedly sent SIMMONS to various Kentucky colleges when SIMMONS was a member in good standing with JOMO, but did not give him enough cash to obtain return transportation to Louisville, Kentucky. SIMMONS, who is no longer associated with JOMO, is now employed while his wife JUDY (last name unknown) works at 6th and Walnut Streets, Louisville, Kentucky, in an office formerly occupied by an insurance firm, in some capacity dealing with the U.S. food stamp program.

According to MAURICE WILLIAMS, CONNIE TUCKER, [redacted] as well as HENRI WILLIAMS, JOMO Field Marshal, are reportedly scheduled to come to Lexington, Kentucky, [redacted] completed regarding TUCKER in FLORIDA.

JOMO received a notice from SCEF at Louisville, Kentucky, advising the former group that SCEF desires that JOMO vacate the premises of 3208 West Broadway, Louisville, Kentucky.

Vendors of the "Free Press of Louisville" are currently distributing the latest issue of same in the 4th Street-Guthrie Green area of downtown Louisville, Kentucky.

Louisville, Kentucky
July 23, 1971

CLAUDE McCOLLUM has not yet returned to Louisville, Kentucky, from Florida but is expected shortly after stopping en route at Lexington, Kentucky. MAURICE WILLIAMS is temporarily in charge of the security of the Louisville JOMO office in the absence of local JOMO officers.

SAC, LOUISVILLE

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

6/24/71

SA WARREN L. WALSH

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

On 6/18/71, captioned source furnished the following information:

On 6/18/71, a group of about 25 individuals almost all black, peacefully picketed the Louisville - Jefferson County Human Relations Commission Office at Sixth and Cedar Streets, Louisville, Kentucky. Signs carried by individuals picketing indicated they were associated with the Louisville Tenants Union and the picketing was in support of the organization Black Workers' Coalition who have alleged the Human Relations Commission is not taking sufficiently aggressive actions in behalf of the Black Workers' Coalition's efforts to improve working conditions for blacks in Louisville industries. Source advised that among individuals recognized by source in the picketing were ANNE BRADEN and CAROL THOMAS.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

- 1 - 100-3833 (BRADEN)
- 1 - 100-4486 (HRC)
- 1 - 100-8465 (LTU)
- 1 - 157-726 (THOMAS)
- ① - 157-1219 (BWC)

WLF:pwm

(6)

pwm

157-1219-105

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 24 1971	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

[Signature]

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOUISVILLE FOIA(b) (7) - (D) DATE: 6/23 /71

FROM : SA WARREN L. WALSH

SUBJECT: FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

On 6/16/71, captioned source furnished the following information:

On 6/15/71, source was talking with WESLEY BARBEE. BARBEE told source that he, BARBEE, will be in the Second Magisterial Court in the Jefferson County Court-house at 9:00 AM on June 18, 1971. BARBEE said efforts are being made to evict him from his apartment, 1726 South Second Street, Louisville, but that he is going to complain that there is no justification for eviction in that his inability to currently pay his rent is because he is a "victim of the system." He explained by stating that he is working at the Jeffersonville, Indiana Boatworks and the workers are on strike and therefore, he is prevented from earning his livelihood at this time.

Source advised he has made some inquiry into the activities of some bondsmen in the Louisville, Ky., area. In this connection he has noted that Judge GEORGE KUNZMAN from records apparently is quite reluctant to forfeit bonds. As example, source mentioned the case of GARY HUME, who was indicted on 4/28/70 on local narcotics charges and released on \$5,000 bond. Thereafter, there were seven continuances in the case before, in October, 1970, a motion was made for forfeiture of bond. Since then, there have been four hearings held on the motion, but as yet, KUNZMAN has not ordered the bond forfeited.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

- 1 - 52-3764 (GARDBURG ATTEMPT)
- 1 - 88-7443 (HUME)
- 1 - 94-184 (GIIF)
- 1 - 100-5530 (BARBEE)
- 1 - 157-909 (LWRO)
- 1 - 157-1098 (CAP)
- 1 - 157-1139 (WHITE)
- 1 - 157-1194 (ELLIS)
- ① - 157-1219 (BWC)
- 1 - 157-1244 (KURBAN)
- 1 - 157-1377 (CFEJ)
- 1 - 182-187 (DETROY)

1 - 66-1826A
WLW/lmm
(14)

157-1219-64

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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JUN 23 1971	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

[Handwritten signatures and initials over the stamp]

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

Source also commented that he recently was talking with NETRA HUME, former wife of GARY HUME, and NETRA is now out of the penitentiary. She indicated she has no knowledge of the current whereabouts of GARY HUME. Source did not learn where NETRA HUME is currently living.

Regarding BYRON ELLIS, source commented he has not seen ELLIS recently and he believes ELLIS is currently in jail, although this is not verified.

Source has no information as to the planned current activities of the Louisville Welfare Rights Organization. He commented that the Black Workers Coalition (BWC) reportedly will picket the Union Hall at 517 East Broadway, Louisville, for the second time on 6/16/71. The picketing is a show of protest against a black union steward who allegedly is not affording blacks equal opportunity for employment.

Regarding the recently formed Citizens for Equal Justice Community in Kentucky, source said that available information indicates that Louisville, Kentucky Alderman LOIS MORRIS is the "backbone" of this group and her motives are strictly political. Normally, the group meets at her home. As of this time, source has no information indicating extremists are in any manner controlling or guiding the group. Source has not seen or heard of any recent activity on the part of DANNY WHITE, who calls himself YUSEF SHABAAZ.

Source has not been able to develop any information tending to identify Brother KURBAN of the Louisville Chapter of JOMO.

Source has not had any recent contacts with BOB SIMS or his wife, PATRICIA, and has heard of no recent militant activities on the part of either.

In connection with source's inquiries into the activities of certain bondsmen in Louisville, source has developed information to the effect that the trailers in which some bondsmen operate across from the Louisville, Kentucky Police Department are owned by FRANK HADDAD, SR., who is with the Building Inspection Department of the city. The bondsmen pay rent to HADDAD, SR., but HADDAD, SR. does not pay any rent to the city for the land on which the trailers are located. Reportedly, this has been going on for about three years.

Current associates in some manner with bondsman AL HUFFMAN are CARL NEFF, SONNY HEAVRIN and GUY A. MUSSILLO. NEFF is associated with LAWRENCE DETROY in the operation of the Rooster Tail in Louisville.

Source has not established identifying data re HEAVRIN or GUY MUSSILLO. Regarding MUSSILLO, he noted that records of the court reflect that a "hoodlum" name not recalled from out of Louisville, who was arrested in Louisville and released on bond, put up by HUFFMAN, failed to appear in court. At that time, Judge HAYES of Criminal Court increased the bond to \$20,000 and MUSSILLO wrote the bond.

During contact with source, he was alerted to the possibility that individuals from the Louisville area may attend the Congress of African Peoples World Conference at Chicago, Illinois on 9/4/71. Source was also asked to be on alert for any information he might discreetly determine regarding a white female named MAUREEN ELLIS. Description of the individual was furnished source.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOUISVILLE (157-1219) (P) DATE: 6/23/71

FROM : SA WARREN L. WALSH

SUBJECT: BLACK WORKERS COALITION
INFORMATION CONCERNING - RM

As recorded separately, [redacted] on 6/16/71 advised that captioned groupe was going to picket the Union Hall at 517 Broadway, Louisville on 6/16/71.

On 6/16/71 SA WALSH telephonically furnished the above information to Detective CLARENCE HAWKINS, Intelligence Unit, Louisville, Kentucky PD, who subsequently advised SA WALSH that the picketing was done peaceably and no incidents occurred.

WLW/lmm
(2) *lmm*

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

~~Post~~

157-1219-163

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 23 1971	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

Hutch *W*

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



SAC, LOUISVILLE (157-1219) (P)

6/23/71

SA WARREN L. WALSH

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

**BLACK WORKERS COALITION
INFORMATION CONCERNING - RM**

As recorded separately, [] on 6/16/71 advised that captioned group was going to picket the Union Hall at 517 Broadway, Louisville on 6/16/71.

On 6/16/71 SA WALSH telephonically furnished the above information to Detective CLARENCE HAWKINS, Intelligence Unit, Louisville, Kentucky PD, who subsequently advised SA WALSH that the picketing was done peaceably and no incidents occurred.

WLW/lmm
(2)

lmm

15-1219-63

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 23 1971	
LOUISVILLE	

[Signature]

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The list of demands is as follows:

1. An all Black committee appointed by the Black Workers at each Ford plant with all the authority that a committee has to investigate.
2. Black representatives within the union to be placed immediately in at-large status. This Black representation will be placed on the June, '71 ballot as an at-large candidate. There will be 2 at the auto plant and 3 at the truck plant.
3. Jobs up for bid will be centrally located so that all persons are aware and be given an equal opportunity to bid. NO bid sheets will be handled by the committeeman.
4. There will be no rolling or displacing seniority persons unless it is within the contract agreement.
5. No committee man will deliberately withhold information for or against a person in any situation dealing in any phase of Ford Motor Company less he be subject to disciplinary action by the international union.
6. Continued harassment and intimidation against Black workers be stopped immediately by the foreman and committee man.
7. The word "boy" be dropped from the vocabulary of committeeman and foreman when referring to Black workers.
8. The labor relations record of all blacks be wiped clean. It is common knowledge that the records of Blacks are deliberately blemished.
9. The merit and ability be discontinued. It has been proven that merit and ability is just another way of placing the white worker in the top-salary jobs and in the choice positions.
10. Those who are disciplined for being off from work November 8, 1970 be cleared and backpay be made according to the punishment issued.
11. No committeeman will refuse to write a discrimination grievance requested by any worker less he be subject to disciplinary action by the international union.
12. A copy of each grievance will be given to the person making the complaint.
13. Orientation by the union to new hires so that they may get first-hand information as to the union's various functions.
14. Ratio of blacks hired be raised equal to the ratio of blacks in Jefferson County and in accordance to the law.
15. Union gives classes concerning the interpretation of the contract agreement to all union members, but especially to potential candidates for elective office.
16. A general "Beef Session" be held at a regularly scheduled time, other than regular union meetings to discuss and air all grievances.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

— Page 11
 — Free Press of
 — Louisville
 — Louisville, Ky

Date: 6-16-71
 Edition: Vol II, No 5
 Author:
 Editor:
 Title:

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

Character:
 or
 Classification:
 Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated

157-1219-62

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 18 1971	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	
Luttrell	

-P2-

Black workers at the Louisville plant of Ford Motor Company have charged the company with out right discrimination against them. It has been brought to the public's attention that only 350 of 6,000 Ford workers are Black and Blacks hold no skilled jobs. The Black Workers Coalition has asked the support of the community--black and white--to get Ford to change its "policy" of racism and bias in its everyday work situations.

On Thursday morning, May 20, a small group of people leafleted the gates of Ford Motor Company on Fern Valley Road and Grade Lane. The leaflets contained the demands of the Black Workers and asked the support of the non-black workers in the plant. The plant was again leafleted the next morning and picketed after the 6:30 am shift began.

The picket line, about 75 strong, remained until Ford agreed to talk with someone about the grievances of the workers. Although the Ford hierarchy refused to talk with representatives of the Coalition, they did meet with one white individual. Nothing was accomplished.

More leafleting will be done. If you are a Ford worker please support the Black Workers Coalition. If their goals are achieved, the doors will be open for the betterment of conditions of all workers.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

~~Says he allows discrimination~~

Negro group criticizes labor leader

The Black Workers' Coalition has accused a Negro union official of not working hard enough to end racial discrimination in hiring for local construction projects.

The criticism was aimed at James Stewart, business manager of Local 576, Laborers International Union of North America. The local is the only major Negro-dominated building trades union in the Louisville area.

About 50 Negro construction workers picketed the union's offices yesterday. Members of the coalition, whose 560 members are drawn from several unions,

also said Stewart and the laborer's union allow construction firms to hire white workers from outside the city instead of using black union workers with more seniority.

Moscoe Rapier, a coalition member, and Roosevelt Roberts, its vice chairman, said they had sent Stewart two letters by registered mail asking him for a meeting to discuss their grievances, but that he had not responded.

Stewart told a reporter yesterday that he had not received the letters, but he said the picketers were "working on something I've been working on for years."

Stewart also said that the workers from "outside the city" are within the union's 29-county jurisdiction. He said many of them were hired during a labor shortage several years ago and are being

required to keep construction companies' unemployment compensation payments down.

Roosevelt, who accused Stewart of "exploiting black people," said that at three job sites in the Louisville area he had checked, there were only two black workers. Both at one site, he said with 39 white workers.

Stewart admitted that there is some discriminatory hiring, but he suggested that the workers picket the companies instead of the union office. He added that he is willing to meet with workers "anytime," but he refused to recognize the Black Workers' Coalition as their organization.

Both Rapier and Roosevelt stressed that they don't want Stewart to be replaced, but they do want him to recognize their grievances. Roosevelt said the workers want him to put more blacks in "good-paying" jobs, on a seniority basis.

The demonstrators plan to picket Stewart's house if progress in resolving the dispute is not made. Roosevelt said the black workers "understand he's a black man, but he's not doing his job."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page A 16

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Date: 6-10-71
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor:
Title: Barry Bingham

Character:
or 157-1219
Classification:
Submitting Office: Ks
☐ Being Investigated

157-1219-61

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 14 1971	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

SAC, LOUISVILLE [REDACTED]

6/9/71

SA WARREN L. WALSH
[REDACTED]

During contact with captioned source on 6/2/71, he furnished the following information:

He possesses no information indicating racial violence will erupt in Louisville, Kentucky in the immediate future. He has maintained some contact with the Black Worker's Coalition of Louisville, Kentucky in connection with their efforts to improve working conditions for blacks at the Ford Motor Company.

The source feels that recently representatives from SCEF, identities not known to the source, have interjected themselves into the operation of the Black Worker's Coalition (BWC) and may be misleading the organization into believing it should no longer work through established channels but rather should attempt to obtain its goals through picketing-type activities.

The dominant figure in the BWC remains U. B. THOMAS, who is in the source's opinion, a reasonable, fairly intelligent type individual but who could be misled by individuals more intelligent than himself. Other leading activists in the BWC are ROOSEVELT ROBERTS who works at the Ford Louisville Assembly Plant and MARION BARRY who works at the Ford Truck Plant in Louisville. BARRY is a very intelligent individual.

The source added that an individual (FNU) WICKLY (ph), a black employee of Ford Motor Company on 6/2/71, told the source that ROOSEVELT ROBERTS mentioned before is quite unhappy about the working conditions of blacks at the Ford Truck Plant in Louisville.

Source advised he had no information of any definitely scheduled further picketing activity at the Ford Motor Company by the BWC.

[REDACTED]
1-157-583 (SIMS)
1-157-1219 (BWC)
1-157-431 (RASIT, LS)
1-100-197 (SCEF)
WLW/pkd (5) *pkd*

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

157-1219-60

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 9 1971	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	
<i>Hutch</i>	<i>1 GW</i>

The source further advised that several days ago he ran into ROBERT SIMS one of the Louisville Black Six. He spoke briefly with SIMS and stated that currently SIMS seems to have changed completely from his former militant-type attitude. He said SIMS was dressed neatly and spoke in a polite manner indicating to source there may have been complete change in SIMS' former attitude.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOUISVILLE (157-1219) (P) DATE: 6/9/71

FROM : SA WARREN L. WALSH

SUBJECT: BLACK WORKER'S COALITION (BWC)
DEMONSTRATION, FORD MOTOR COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
MAY 28, 1971
INFORMATION CONCERNING (RM)

On 5/28/71, a source furnished information concerning captioned information which was included in Louisville teletype to Bureau dated 5/28/71.

In addition to the information furnished in the referred to teletype, the source advised the following:

Of the approximately 35 individuals picketing the Ford Motor Company on 5/28/71, the identities of only two became known to the source namely Father RICHARD GRENOUGH, a Catholic priest, and MOSCOW RAPIER, whom source described as an activist in the BWC and an individual who had been discharged from the Ford Motor Company some time ago.

Source said that information available to source from Ford Motor Company employees observing the demonstration indicated that Father RICHARD GRENOUGH was leading the demonstrators.

Source advised that ROOSEVELT ROBERTS, a Black worker at Fords and an official in the BWC has been observed driving a 1955 Chevrolet white over light green, 1971 Kentucky tags L92-398.

Among signs picketers carried during picketing of 5/28/71, were signs reading as follows:

"HIRE TO ALL DEPRESSED PEOPLE"

"U. - YOU
A. - AIN'T
W. - WHITE"

WLW/pkd
(2)



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

157-1219-549

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 1971	
FBI LOUISVILLE	

Hutch

DO NOT DESTROY
WITHOUT BUREAU
AUTHORITY

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

LS 157-1219

"FORD HAS A WHITE PROBLEM - SUPPORT BWC"

"FORD SUPPORTS VIETNAM WAR - FIGHT FORD"

- 2 -

LS 157-1219

ADMINISTRATIVE

Above referred to source is [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Ford Motor Company, Grade Lane and
Fern Valley Road, Louisville, Kentucky.

SAC, LOUISVILLE (157-1219) (P)

6/9/71

SA WARREN L. WALSH

BLACK WORKER'S COALITION (BWC)
DEMONSTRATION, FORD MOTOR COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
MAY 28, 1971
INFORMATION CONCERNING (RM)

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"U. - YOU"
A. - AIN'T
W. - WHITE"

WLW/pkd
(2) *pkd*

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

157-1219-59

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 1 1971	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

[Signature]

LS 157-1219

"FORD HAS A WHITE PROBLEM - SUPPORT BWC"

"FORD SUPPORTS VIETNAM WAR - FIGHT FORD"

ADDENDUM:

Source identified on original of this memo.

- 2 -

6/4/71

CODED

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (ATTENTION: D. I. D.)

FROM: SAC, LOUISVILLE (157-NEW)

RALLY IN SUPPORT OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, POLICE COURT JUDGE NEVILLE M. TUCKER, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, JUNE SIX, NEXT. INFORMATION CONCERNING.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, NEWS ARTICLES JUNE THREE, LAST, REPORT AN IMPROMPTU FORMED GROUP CALLED "CITIZENS FOR EQUAL JUSTICE COMMITTEE" WILL SPONSOR RALLY ONE THIRTY P.M., JUNE SIX, NEXT, AT JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, AS SHOW OF SUPPORT FOR LOUISVILLE POLICE COURT JUDGE NEVILLE M. TUCKER, DESCRIBED AS LOUISVILLE'S HIGHEST ELECTED BLACK OFFICIAL.

ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE, LAST, TUCKER ENTERED A NOLO CONTENDERE PLEA IN FEDERAL COURT, LOUISVILLE, TO

1 - 157-NEW
1 - 52-3030 (N. TUCKER)
1 - 100-2261 (NAACP)
1 - 100-4176 (C. TUCKER)
1 - 157-90 (SCLC)
① - 157-1219 (BWC)

1 - USA, Louisville
2 - Secret Service, Louisville
1 - MIG, Columbus (RM)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

WLW/RT
(11)

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

157-1219-58
Searched _____
Serialized 7
Indexed _____
Filed _____

LS 157-NEW
PAGE TWO

CHARGE OF FAILURE TO FILE INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR, SIXTYFIVE AND SIXTYSIX. U. S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE JAMES F. GORDON FINED TUCKER ONE FIVE ZERO ZERO DOLLARS, SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS, SENTENCE SUSPENDED AND TUCKER PLACED ON PROBATION FOR ONE YEAR. ON MAY TWENTYSIX, LAST, JUDGE GORDON REVOKED SUSPENSION OF SENTENCE AND ORDERED TUCKER TO JAIL AFTER BEING NOTIFIED BY U. S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, THAT TUCKER FAILED TO FILE HIS SEVENTY TAX RETURN UNTIL MAY TWENTYTWO, LAST, WITHOUT HAVING BEEN GRANTED ANY EXTENSION OF TIME BY INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE. TUCKER HAS APPEALED TO U. S. SIXTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS AND REMAINS FREE PENDING RESULTS OF APPEAL SCHEDULED TO BE HELD JUNE NINE, NEXT. THE MAY, SEVENTYONE, JEFFERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, GRAND JURY IN ITS REPORT RECOMMENDED THAT UNLESS TUCKER RESIGNS AS POLICE COURT JUDGE THE KENTUCKY GENERAL ASSEMBLY TAKE IMPEACHMENT ACTION

LS 157-NEW
PAGE THREE

AGAINST HIM. TUCKER HAS RESPONDED HE FEELS THE GRAND JURY WAS USED BY JEFFERSON COUNTY CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE S. RUSH NICHOLSON TO SPREAD NICHOLSON'S OWN "FRUSTRATION AND MALICE."

ARTICLE IN THE JUNE THREE, LAST, ISSUE LOUISVILLE DEFENDER, A WEEKLY NEGRO ORIENTED LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, NEWSPAPER, REPORTED THE ACTION AGAINST TUCKER IS SEEN AS "RACIALLY MOTIVATED" AND ANNOUNCED ORGANIZATIONS JOINING IN THE SUPPORT OF THE JUNE SIX, ^{NEXT} LAST, RALLY INCLUDE~~D~~ THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP), THE LOUISVILLE URBAN LEAGUE, THE BLACK WORKERS COALITION AND THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE. IN ADDITION, ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, BLACK ELECTED OFFICIALS OF LOUISVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY INCLUDING ALDERMAN MRS. LOIS MORRIS, ARE SUPPORTING TUCKER. ARTICLE REPORTS MORRIS HAS SAID BLACK COMMUNITY IS RIGHTFULLY CONCERNED OVER THE SYSTEMATIC EMASCULATION OF BLACK

LS 157-NEW
PAGE FOUR

CIVIL AND POLITICAL LEADERS BY THE WHITE POWER
STRUCTURE.

ON JUNE THREE, LAST, A SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED
RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT MRS.
MORRIS AND REVEREND W. J. HODGE, URBAN AFFAIRS,
DIRECTOR OF THE LOUISVILLE NAACP, ARE THE LEADING
INDIVIDUALS IN HOLDING THE TUCKER SUPPORT RALLY.
SOURCE OF OPINION MRS. MORRIS' MOTIVE IS PRIMARILY
POLITICAL IN THAT SHE FEELS RESULTS OF RECENT PRIMARY
ELECTION IN LOUISVILLE IN WHICH SHE BARELY DEFEATED
A HERETOFORE UNKNOWN OPPONENT INDICATED SHE HAS NOT
TO DATE SUCCEEDED IN IDENTIFYING HERSELF WITH "GRASS
ROOTS BLACKS."

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, SECRET SERVICE AND U. S.
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, ARE COGNIZANT.

ADMINISTRATIVE

RACIN

LS 157-NEW
PAGE FIVE

SOURCE IS

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

NEVILLE TUCKER

IDENTICAL WITH SUBJECT NEVILLE MILLER TUCKER -
EMBEZZLEMENT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY IN REPORT OF
SAA HAROLD D. WATKINS, AUGUST TWENTYSIX, SIXTYSIX,
AT LOUISVILLE. INVESTIGATION CONCERNED ALLEGATIONS
THAT TUCKER FAILED TO PROPERLY REMIT ALL DELINQUENT
~~RENTS~~ ^{RENTS} HE COLLECTED ON FHA OWNED HOMES IN LOUISVILLE.
USA DECLINED PROSECUTION AS NO EVIDENCE OF EVIL
INTENTION ON TUCKER'S PART. TUCKER'S FATHER IS
AFRICAN, METHODIST, EPISCOPALIAN ZION CHURCH BISHOP
C. EWBANK, ^{TUCKER} HE GAVE THE BENEDICTION ON JANUARY
TWENTY, SIXTYNINE, AT THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT
RICHARD NIXON.

RALLY BEING FOLLOWED AND BUREAU WILL ^{BE} ADVISED OF
PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS. NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED
UNLESS FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS WOULD WARRANT SAME.
COPY INSTANT TEL DISSEMINATED LOCALLY TO SECRET
SERVICE, UNITED STATES ATTORNEY AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE. P.

LS 157-NEW
PAGE SIX

ADDENDUM

Individuals notified by SA WARREN L. WALSH
on 6/3/71 were JOHN AUBREY, Intelligence Unit, Louisville
PD, AUSA KENNETH J. TUGGLE and Secret Service Agent
RODNEY BAGBY.

SAC, LOUISVILLE [REDACTED] (P)

6/1/71

SA BARTLEY J. GORI

[REDACTED]

On 5/26/71, [REDACTED] advised as follows:

There were meetings held at the Black Workers Coalition (BWC) on 5/9/71, and 5/16/71. There were representatives from SCEF at the meeting on 5/9/71, and from JOMO at the 5/16/71, meeting. On both occasions, there were over fifty people in attendance. Discussion centered around demonstrations at the Ford plant. No definite plans have been made for any future demonstrations.

The BWC has apparently purchased the building at 2300 West Oak, because beginning next month, informant will pay rent directly to the BWC.

The day to day affairs of the BWC are run by MOSE (LAST NAME UNKNOWN). She believes that MOSE is the individual who was fired from Ford and this is the incident which triggered the demonstrations.

The individual who represented SCEF at the 5/9/71, meeting was a white male, with red hair, red beard and glasses. He was in his late 20's or early 30's and was called "BROTHER RAP".

1 - 157-1219

1 - 100-197

[REDACTED]
BJG/jr
(3)

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

157-1219-57

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 1 1971	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

Hutch 162m

F B I

Date: 5/28/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (ATTN: DID)
FROM: SAC, LOUISVILLE (157-1219)

BLACK WORKER'S COALITION (BWC) DEMONSTRATION, FORD
MOTOR COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, MAY TWENTYEIGHT,
INSTANT;^{RM-} INFORMATION CONCERNING.

FROM APPROXIMATELY FIVE FIFTYFIVE A.M. TO SIX FORTY-
FIVE A.M. ON MAY TWENTYEIGHT, INSTANT, THIRTYFOUR PICKETS
ORGANIZED BY THE BWC DEMONSTRATED PEACEFULLY AT A PARKING
LOT ENTRANCE FOR BLUE COLLAR WORKERS AT THE LOUISVILLE ASS-
SEMBLY PLANT OF THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY. PICKETS CARRIED
SIGNS IN AFFECT ALLEGING DISCRIMINATION OF BLACK EMPLOYEES
BY THE COMPANY.

FROM ABOUT SIX FIFTYFIVE A.M. TO SEVEN TWENTYFIVE A.M.,
FIFTEEN OF THESE PICKETERS DEMONSTRATED ON ROADWAY ENTRANCE TO
FORD ADMINISTRATION BUILDING. AGAIN PICKETING PEACEFUL.

SEVENTYFIVE PER CENT OF PICKETERS WERE YOUNG WHITE
HIPPIE TYPES, REMAINDER BLACK. NO KNOWN MILITANTS INVOLVED.

- copies sent 5/28/71 Gary*
- 1 - 109th MIG, Columbus, Ohio (RM)
 - 1 - Secret Service, Louisville, Ky. (RM)
 - 1 - USA, Louisville, Ky.
 - ③ - Louisville
 - (1 - 157-1219) (1 - 66-1826A)
 - (1 - 157-431) WLW:pay (6)

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

[Handwritten: 157-1219-56]
Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)

LS 157-1219
PAGE TWO

NO VIOLENCE AND NO ARRESTS.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES COGNIZANT.

BWC WAS ORGANIZED IN EARLY NINETEEN SEVENTY FOR STATED
PURPOSE OF DIRECTING A NEW ANTI-DISCRIMINATION DRIVE AGAINST
LOUISVILLE AREA PLANTS AND BUSINESSES.

ADMINISTRATIVE

RACIN.

RE LOUISVILLE TELETYPE MAY TWENTYONE, LAST.

COPIES INSTANT TELETYPE BEING DISSEMINATED LOCALLY TO
USA, SECRET SERVICE, AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

IDENTITY OF SOURCE FURNISHING INFORMATION RECORDED ON
LOUISVILLE FILE COPY INSTANT TEL. NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED. P.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____
(Priority)

LS 157-1219
PAGE THREE

ADDENDUM:

SOURCE IS

[REDACTED]

FORD

MOTOR COMPANY, GRAY ~~NO~~ LANE AND FERN VALLEY ROAD.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NR024 LS CODE

128 PM URGENT 5-28-71 DKM

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LOUISVILLE (157-1219) 2 PAGES

BLACK WORKER'S COALITION (BWC) DEMONSTRATION, FORD
MOTOR COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, MAY TWENTYEIGHT,
INSTANT; INFORMATION CONCERNING.

FROM APPROXIMATELY FIVE FIFTYFIVE A.M. TO SIX FORTY-
FIVE A. M. ON MAY TWENTYEIGHT, INSTANT, THIRTYFOUR PICKETS
ORGANIZED BY THE BWC DEMONSTRATED PEACEFULLY AT A PARKING
LOT ENTRANCE FOR BLUE COLLAR WORKERS AT THE LOUISVILLE ASSEMBLY
PLANT OF THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY. PICKETS CARRIED
SIGNS IN AFFECT ALLEGING DISCRIMINATION OF BLACK EMPLOYEES
BY THE COMPANY.

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FORD ADMINISTRATION BUILDING. AGAIN PICKETING PEACEFUL.

SEVENTYFIVE PER CENT OF PICKETERS WERE YOUNG WHITE
HIPPIE TYPES, REMAINDER BLACK. NO KNOWN MILITANTS INVOLVED.
END PAGE ONE

HN

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

157-1219-56

Searched	_____
Serialized	_____
Indexed	_____
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LS 157-1219

PAGE TWO

NO VIOLENCE AND NO ARRESTS.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES COGNIZANT.

BWC WAS ORGANIZED IN EARLY NINETEEN SEVENTY FOR STATED
PURPOSE OF DIRECTING A NEW ANTI-DISCRIMINATION DRIVE AGAINST
LOUISVILLE AREA PLANTS AND BUSINZSSES.

ADMINISTRATIVE

RACIN.

RE LOUISVILLE TELETYPE MAY TWENTYONE, LAST.

COPIES INSTANT TELETYPE BEING DISSEMINATED LOCALLY TO
USA, SECRET SERVICE, AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

IDENTITY OF SOURCE FURNISHING INFORMATION RECORDED ON
LOUISVILLE FILE COPY INSTANT TEL. NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

P.

END

RSP FBI WASH DC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOUISVILLE FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

DATE: 5/20/71

FROM : SA WARREN L. WALSH

SUBJECT: FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

On May 18, 1971, captioned source was contacted regarding the general racial conditions currently existing in Louisville, Kentucky, and the source's comments regarding this matter have been separately recorded. In addition, the source provided the following additional details and information.

Regarding the cheerleading controversy at Butler High School in Jefferson County, Kentucky, the source commented that he feels this controversy is not yet settled and could result in further difficulty, particularly in the next 2 months. The source stated that the trouble is "with the parents" rather than with the students. In the source's opinion, the parents, both white and Negro, are "up tight" over the issue and may continue the controversy. The source feels that if the parents would leave the students alone, the students would work the problem out without any further difficulty.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

- 1 - 100-197 (SCEF)
- 1 - 100-3346 (C. BRADEN)
- 1 - 100-3533 (A. BRADEN)
- 1 - 157-431 (RASIT, Louisville)
- 1 - 157-915 (MC COLIUM)
- 1 - 157-1033 (WALLER)
- 1 - 157-1119 (T. QUILLINS)
- 1 - 157-1161 (JOMO)
- ① - 157-1219 (BWC)
- 1 - 157-1243 (S. QUILLINS)
- 1 - 157-1328 (BUTLER H. S.)
- 1 - 157-1338 (BLACK YOUTH COALITION)

WLW/bbs
(13) *llh*

157-1219-55

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 21 1971	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

Hutch

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

Regarding the Black Workers Coalition, the source stated he is becoming a bit concerned regarding this group. The source noted that he had formerly served as Chairman of the Board of this group, but was recently compelled to resign because he did not have sufficient time to devote to the group's activities. The source noted that immediately after his resignation, the organization SCEF interjected itself in the activities of the BWC. The source said that as long as source was Chairman, he would not tolerate SCEF leaders CARL and ANNE BRADEN attempting to become involved in the BWC activities, as source is of the opinion that the BRADENS become involved in an issue solely for the purpose of keeping an issue alive and capitalizing on it.

Source noted that the BWC is planning on engaging in picketing type activity at the Ford Motor Company Assembly Plant on Fern Valley Road on the morning of 5/21/71. The source is disturbed not because of the picketing activity, but because of the report that the activity will occur around 5:30 a.m., which the source noted will probably be during darkness, and picketing activity during such time, in the source's estimation, is dangerous and tends to lend itself to possible violence occurring.

Source said that U. B. THOMAS is now head of BWC, and while THOMAS himself is not violence prone nor inclined to tolerate any such activity, source is not certain THOMAS is sufficiently astute to foresee activity of others, such as ANNE or CARL BRADEN, leading to violence in sufficient time for THOMAS to take action to prevent violence from occurring.

Regarding the Louisville, Kentucky, Chapter of JOMO, source said that it continues to exist, and in fact it claims it is gaining new members. Source said that CLAUDE MC COLLUM is still leading the Louisville, Kentucky, Chapter of JOMO, and so far as source is aware, MC COLLUM does not desire violence to occur. In this connection, source noted that some JOMO members observed the 1971 Pegasus Parade in Louisville on May 28, 1971, and immediately after the parade was over, MC COLLUM was seen by the source contacting

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

JOMO members telling them to immediately return to JOMO headquarters on West Broadway and not become involved in any violence should such occur.

Source commented that a JOHN WILSON, not further described, who had belonged to the Louisville, Kentucky, Chapter of JOMO, no longer belongs and has left Louisville and gone to Atlanta, Georgia, to work with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

Regarding the Black Youth Coalition (BYC), source commented that it continues to exist, but source knows of no planned organized activity on its part. Source does not foresee this group causing any violence. It is still led by SHARON QUILLIN, although she is now going again by her maiden name, namely, SHARON WILSON.

Source commented that Negroes in Louisville are still quite dissatisfied with the fact that ARTHUR EVANS, considered a former Negro leading citizen in Louisville, was sentenced to 8 years in local court on a charge involving embezzlement of a relatively small amount of money. Source noted that this matter had not yet been disposed of and sentence is still under final consideration.

Source said that he has no information to believe that the recent arrest of NORVILLE and WILLIAM TINSLEY, Negro youths in connection with the murder of 2 white police officers, will lead to racial unrest or violence. Source described the murder of the officers as a brutal murder, and source was concerned after the arrest of Negro youths that the whites in Louisville might become so angered over the brutality of the murder that the whites could create racial problems. However, source noted this did not occur.

In addition, after the arrest of the Negro youths, rumors became rather widespread in Louisville, Kentucky, that the youths had been brutally beaten by the police. At the request of the judge in the case, the source personally visited the TINSLEY boys and found that they had not been beaten, and thereafter the source spent about a week informing the Negroes in the area there was no basis to the rumors of police brutality against the TINSLEY boys.

In further reference to JOMO, source noted that on one evening during JOMO's recent sponsored Black Solidarity Week, the source visited the church of Our Merciful Savior where the activity was occurring and commented only 22 people were attending. The source had a short conversation with JOE WALLER and commented that WALLER "is as crazy as ever." Source stated that while WALLER claims to be the head of a national organization, namely, JOMO, he has very little following, in that he has chapters only in Florida and Kentucky.

F B I

Date: 5/21/71

Transmit the following in CODE
(Type in plaintext or code)Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (ATTENTION: D.I.D.)
FROM: FBI, LOUISVILLE (157-1219)

BLACK WORKERS COALITION (BWC) DEMONSTRATIONS, FORD
MOTOR COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, MAY TWENTY, TWENTY-
ONE, SEVENTY-ONE, INFORMATION CONCERNING.

NUMBERING NO MORE THAN FIFTY AT ANY TIME, PICKETS
ORGANIZED BY THE BLACK WORKERS COALITION (BWC), LOUISVILLE,
KY., DEMONSTRATED PEACEFULLY AT THE LOUISVILLE ASSEMBLY
PLANT OF THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY FROM FIVE TWENTY-FIVE
TO EIGHT THIRTY A.M., MAY TWENTY-ONE, INSTANT.

SIGNS CARRIED BY PICKETS CRITICIZED THE FORD MOTOR
COMPANY LOCAL EIGHT SIX TWO OF THE UNITED AUTO WORKERS
DASH CIO AND THE LOUISVILLE-JEFFERSON COUNTY HUMAN RE-
LATIONS COMMISSION. THIRTY OF THE PICKETS WERE YOUNG,

- 1 - 109TH MIG, Columbus, Ohio (RM)
1 - Secret Service, Louisville, Ky. (RM)
1 - USA, Louisville, Ky.
④ - Louisville
 ① - 157-1219
 (1 - 100-4671)
 (1 - 157-431)
 (1 - 66-1826A)

GWH:slb

(7)

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

Searched _____
Serialized red
Indexed red
Filed red

Approved: JCF

Special Agent in Charge

Sent 227

M

Per alam

F B I

Date:

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(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)

LS 157-1219

PAGE TWO

WHITE, HIPPIE-TYPES, THE REST WERE BLACK. NO EFFORT MADE BY PICKETS TO KEEP EMPLOYEES FROM WORK. ABSENTEEISM AT FORD PLANT WAS LOWER THAN USUAL ALTHOUGH AT LEAST SIX WHITE FORD EMPLOYEES RECEIVED ANONYMOUS TELEPHONE CALLS TELLING THEM NOT TO GO TO WORK.

MEMBERS OF THE LOUISVILLE CHAPTER OF JUNTA OF MILITANT ORGANIZATIONS (JOMO) AND STAFF MEMBERS OF THE SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF) PARTICIPATED IN DEMONSTRATION.

BWC WAS ORGANIZED IN EARLY NINETEEN SEVENTY "TO DIRECT A NEW ANTI-DISCRIMINATION DRIVE AGAINST LOUISVILLE AREA PLANTS AND BUSINESSES."

JOMO IS A MILITANT NEGRO ORGANIZATION WITH HEAD-QUARTERS IN ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA.

SCEF, LOUISVILLE, KY., IS HEADED BY LOUISVILLE COMMUNIST PARTY FIGURES CARL AND ANNE BRADEN. SCEF SUPPORTS THE NEW LEFT, BLACK MILITANT, AND PEACE MOVEMENTS.

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

F B I

Date:

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LS 157-1219

PAGE THREE

ADMINISTRATIVE:

RACIN

RE LOUISVILLE TELETYPE TO BUREAU, MAY TWENTY, LAST.

COPIES OF THIS TELETYPE BEING DISSEMINATED TO USA,
SECRET SERVICE, AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE LOCALLY.
SOURCES RECORDED ON LOUISVILLE FILE COPY OF THIS
TELETYPE ONLY. NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED. (P).

Addendum:**Sources:**

[REDACTED], Ford Motor
Company, Grade Lane and Fern Valley Road, and [REDACTED]

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

NR002 LS CODE

227 PM URGENT 5-21-71 NED

TO DIRECTOR ATTENTION: D. I. D.

FROM LOUISVILLE (157-1219)

BLACK WORKERS COALITION (BWC) DEMONSTRATIONS, FORD MOTOR COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, MAY TWENTY, TWENTYONE, SEVENTYONE, INFORMATION CONCERNING.

NUMBERING NO MORE THAN FIFTY AT ANY TIME, PICKETS ORGANIZED BY THE BLACK WORKERS COALITION (BWC), LOUISVILLE, KY., DEMONSTRATED PEACEFULLY AT THE LOUISVILLE ASSEMBLY PLANT OF THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY FROM FIVE TWENTY-FIVE TO EIGHT THIRTY A.M., MAY TWENTY-ONE, INSTANT.

SIGNS CARRIED BY PICKETS CRITICIZED THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY LOCAL EIGHT SIX TWO OF THE UNITED AUTO WORKERS DASH CIO AND THE LOUISVILLE-JEFFERSON COUNTY HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION. THIRTY OF THE PICKERS WERE YOUNG, WHITE, HIPPIE-TYPES, THE REST WERE BLACK. NO EFFORT MADE BY PICKETS TO KEEP EMPLOYEES FROM WORK. ABSENTEEISM AT FORD PLANT WAS LOWER THAN USUAL ALTHOUGH AT LEAST SIX WHITE FORD EMPLOYEES RECEIVED ANONYMOUS TELEPHONE CALLS TELLING THEM NOT TO GO TO WORK.

END PAGE ONE

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157-1319
Searched _____
Serialized W.C.
Indexed _____
Filed W.C.

PAGE TWO

MEMBERS OF THE LOUISVILLE CHAPTER OF JUNIA OF MILITANT ORGANIZATIONS (JOMO) AND STAFF MEMBERS OF THE SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF) PARTICIPATED IN DEMONSTRATION.

BWC WAS ORGANIZED IN EARLY NINETEEN SEVENTY "TO DIRECT A NEW ANTI-DISCRIMINATION DRIVE AGAINST LOUISVILLE AREA PLANTS AND BUSINESSES."

JOMO IS A MILITANT NEGRO ORGANIZATION WITH HEADQUARTERS IN ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA.

SCEF, LOUISVILLE, KY., IS HEADED BY LOUISVILLE COMMUNIST PARTY FIGURES CARL AND ANNE BRADEN. SCEF SUPPORTS THE NEW LEFT, BLACK MILITANT, AND PEACE MOVEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

RACIN

RE LOUISVILLE TELETYPE TO BUREAU, MAY TWENTY, LAST.

COPIES OF THIS TELETYPE BEING DISSEMINATED TO USA, SECRET SERVICE, AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE LOCALLY. SOURCES RECORDED ON LOUISVILLE FILE COPY OF THIS TELETYPE ONLY. NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

E

DRL FBI WASH DC

F B I

Date: 5/20/71

Transmit the following in CODE
(Type in plaintext or code)Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

001

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (ATTN: D. I. D.)

FROM: SAC, LOUISVILLE (157-1219)

BLACK WORKERS COALITION (BWC) DEMONSTRATIONS, FORD MOTOR COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, MAY TWENTY, TWENTYONE, SEVENTYONE; INFORMATION CONCERNING.

AT FIVE TWENTYFIVE A.M., MAY TWENTY, INSTANT, FIFTEEN TO TWENTY PICKETS REPRESENTING BLACK WORKERS COALITION (BWC) BEGAN PEACEFULLY PICKETING TWO OF THREE ENTRANCES TO HOURLY EMPLOYEE PARKING LOTS OF THE LOUISVILLE ASSEMBLY PLANT, FORD MOTOR COMPANY, FERN VALLEY ROAD AND GRADE LANE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY. ONLY FIVE OF THE PICKETS WERE NEGROES. THE REST WERE YOUNG HIPPIE-TYPES, BOTH SEXES.

HANDBILLS INDICATED PICKETING WAS TO ATTRACT WHITE SUPPORT FOR PICKETING PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED BY BWC FOR FRIDAY, MAY TWENTYONE, NEXT. FORD EMPLOYEES WERE URGED TO

- Copies sent 5/20/71 Day*
- 1 - 109th MIG, Columbus, Ohio (RM)
 - 1 - Secret Service, Louisville, Ky (RM)
 - ① - USA, Louisville, Ky.
 - ④ - Louisville (1 - 157-1219)
 - (1 - 100-4671)
 - (1 - 157-431)
 - (1 - 66-1826A)

GWH:pay (7)

157-1219-53
Searched red
Serialized red
Indexed red
Filed red

Approved: scj
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 12.15 0 M Per del

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F B I

Date:

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(Priority)LS 157-1219
PAGE TWO

JOIN PICKETING AT "MAIN GATE" ON MAY TWENTYONE, NEXT.
FINANCIAL SUPPORT WAS ALSO SOLICITED.

HANDBILLS ALSO LISTED DEMANDS BY BWC FOR CHANGES IN
EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES BY FORD WHICH WOULD BE BENEFICIAL TO
NEGRO EMPLOYEES.

BWC WAS ORGANIZED IN EARLY NINETEEN SEVENTY "TO
DIRECT A NEW ANTI-DISCRIMINATION DRIVE AGAINST LOUISVILLE
AREA PLANTS AND BUSINESSES."

USA, SECRET SERVICE, AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ADVISED.
LOCAL AUTHORITIES COGNIZANT.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

RACIN.

RE LOUISVILLE TELETYPE MAY EIGHTEEN, LAST.

COPIES THIS TELETYPE DISSEMINATED TO USA, LOUISVILLE,
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, AND SECRET SERVICE, LOCALLY.

DEVELOPMENT WILL BE FOLLOWED AND REPORTED. NO LHM
BEING SUBMITTED. P.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date:

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(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)LS 157-1219
PAGE THREE

ADDENDUM:

The following persons were advised of above information
on May 20, 1971 by SA GEORGE W. HUTCHISON:

AUSA KENNETH J. TUGGLE
SA GEORGE ORR, 109th MIG, Columbus, Ohio
SA THOMAS GRANT, Secret Service, Louisville

Info re picketing May 20, 1971, furnished by [redacted]
[redacted] Louisville Assembly Plant,
Ford Motor Company [redacted].

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NR001 LS CODE

1215 PM URGENT 5/20/71 PFD

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LOUISVILLE (157-1219) 2P

BLACK WORKERS COALITION (BWC) DEMONSTRATIONS, FORD MOTOR COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, MAY TWENTY, TWENTYONE, SEVENTYONE; INFORMATION CONCERNING.

AT FIVE TWENTYFIVE A.M., MAY TWENTY, INSTANT, FIFTEEN TO TWENTY PICKETS REPRESENTING BLACK WORKERS COALITION (BWC) BEGAN PEACEFULLY PICKETING TWO OF THREE ENTRANCES TO HOURLY EMPLOYEE PARKING LOTS OF THE LOUISVILLE ASSEMBLY PLANT, FORD MOTOR COMPANY, FERN VALLEY ROAD AND GRADE LANE, LOUISVILLE, KY. ONLY FIVE OF THE PICKETS WERE NEGROES. THE REST WERE YOUNG HIPPIE-TYPES, BOTH SEXES.

HANDBILLS INDICATED PICKETING WAS TO ATTRACT WHITE SUPPORT FOR PICKETING PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED BY BWC FOR FRIDAY, MAY TWENTYONE, NEXT. FORD EMPLOYEES WERE URGED TO JOIN PICKETING AT "MAIN GATE"

END PAGE ONE

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157-1219-53

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Indexed	_____
Filed	_____ <i>neo</i>

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PAGE TWO

ON MAY TWENTYONE, NEXT. FINANCIAL SUPPORT WAS ALSO SOLICITED.

HANDBILLS ALSO LISTED DEMANDS BY BWC FOR CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES BY FORD WHICH WOULD BE BENEFICIAL TO NEGRO EMPLOYEES.

BWC WAS ORGANIZED IN EARLY NINETEEN SEVENTY "TO DIRECT A NEW ANTI-DISCRIMINATION DRIVE AGAINST LOUISVILLE AREA PLANTS AND BUSINESSES."

USA, SECRET SERVICE, AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ADVISED.
LOCAL AUTHORITIES COGNIZANT.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

RACIN.

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END.

DRL FBI WASH DC

Date prepared

5/18/71

Date received

5/4/71

Received from (name or symbol number)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

Received by

SA EDMUND V. ARMENTO

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☐ in person ☒ by telephone ☐ by mail ☒ orally ☐ recording device ☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Date of Report

Dictated 5/17/71 to Linda M. McCullum

5/4/71

Date(s) of activity

Transcribed 5/18/71

5/4/71

Authenticated
by Informant

Brief description of activity or material

Information re Junta of Militant Organiza-

tions (JOMO), Louisville, Kentucky,

activities and individuals

File where original is located if not attached

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____

Remarks:

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FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

- 1 - 157-1161 (JOMO)
- 1 - 157-1219 (BWC)
- 1 - 157-915 (McCOLLUM)
- 1 - 157-1269 (JOMO-LEXINGTON)
- 1 - 157-1301 (SIMMONS)
- 1 - 157-1246 (MOORE)
- 1 - 157-1295 (JOHNSON)
- 1 - 157-1334 (BLACK)
- 1 - 157-1243 (QUILLIN, SHARON)

EVA/lmm

(10)

Block Stamp

157-1219-52

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
17 1971	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

DO NOT DESTROY FOIPA

Louisville, Kentucky
May 4, 1971

Source furnished the following information regarding the Louisville, Kentucky chapter of the Junta of Militant Organizations (JOMO) activities and individuals affiliated therewith:

Members of the Louisville, Kentucky JOMO chapter reportedly did not participate in a Black Workers Coalition (BWC), meeting on May 2, 1971 at the BWC office, Louisville, Kentucky.

At approximately 1:00 PM on May 2, 1971 local JOMO members conversed at 3208 West Broadway, Louisville, Kentucky, where Claude McCollum spoke of Joe Waller's recent visit to Kentucky. Specific mention was made of the Lexington, Kentucky chapter's inability to organize inasmuch as the blacks in Lexington were afraid to become associated with JOMO and those that were presently associated with JOMO are mostly students at the University of Kentucky (UK) who will be leaving the area shortly at the conclusion of the academic year. JOMO needs assistance in Lexington. Ben Simmons who had been helping Penny Johnson with organizing efforts at Lexington has returned to Louisville and has been replaced with Gordon Moore. Penny Johnson is currently being assisted by an unknown Negro male who is married and is a student at the University of Kentucky.

On April 30, 1971, JOMO members reportedly sold copies of the "Burning Spear" on Fourth Street during "Derby Eve" celebrations. JOMO members wore red tams and blue dungaree outfits. The "Burning Spear" was also sold outside the Churchill Downs premises prior to the Kentucky Derby on May 1, 1971.

Tom Black reportedly is a roofer employed by a roofing company on West Market Street between 12th and 13th Streets, Louisville, Kentucky. Black has become very active in the Louisville JOMO chapter.

Claude McCollum continues to maintain contact with Ken Clay, local Urban League official.

Sharon Quillin continues to work with the Black Youth Coalition which she reportedly coordinates through the cooperation and facilities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) local chapter, 28th and Dumesnil Streets, Louisville, Kentucky.

- 2 -

Date prepared

5/17/71

Date received

4/30/71

Received from (name or symbol number)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

Received by

SA EDMUND V. ARMENTO

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks).

☐ in person ☒ by telephone ☐ by mail ☒ orally ☐ recording device ☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

5/17/71

Pamela K. DePhillips

Dictated

to

Transcribed

5/17/71

Authenticated
by Informant

Date of Report

4/30/71

Date(s) of activity

4/30/71

Brief description of activity or material

Information re Junta of Militant
Organizations (JOMO), Louisville,
Kentucky

File where original is located if not attached

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE.
VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____

Remarks:

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FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

1-157-1161 (JOMO)

1-157-1219 (BWC)

1-100-197 (SCEF)

1-100-1246 (MOORE)

1-157-1139 (WHITE)

EVA/pkd

(6)

pkd

Block Stamp

157-1219-51

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 18 1971	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

Hutch

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

**Louisville, Kentucky
April 30, 1971**

Source furnished the following information regarding activities of the Junta of Militant Organizations (JOMO), at Louisville, Kentucky:

Members of JOMO at Louisville, Kentucky are planning to sell the official JOMO newspaper "Burning Spear" at the 1971 Kentucky Derby at Churchill Downs. No JOMO demonstration is planned for the Kentucky Derby.

On May 2, 1971, a meeting of the Black Workers Coalition, (BWC), is scheduled for 2300 West Oak Street, Louisville, Kentucky, where representatives of JOMO, Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc. (SCEF) and other groups are scheduled to meet with BWC officials regarding the situation at International Harvester.

Gordon Moore is the most militant speaking member of Louisville JOMO while Yusef Shabazz is considered to be very militant in both speech and action.

- 1* -

F B I

Date: 5/18/71

Transmit the following in _____

CODE

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via **TELETYPE** _____**URGENT**

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ATTN: D.I.D.

FROM: LOUISVILLE (157-1219)

BLACK WORKERS COALITION (BWC) DEMONSTRATION, FORD MOTOR COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, MAY TWENTYONE, SEVENTYONE, INFORMATION CONCERNING.

PLANS OF THE BLACK WORKERS COALITION (BWC) TO PICKET THE LOUISVILLE ASSEMBLY PLANT OF THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY DURING EARLY MORNING HOURS MAY TWENTYONE, SEVENTYONE, WERE ANNOUNCED IN A MAILING BY THE SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF), LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, ON MAY FOURTEEN, SEVENTYONE. DEMONSTRATION IS TO FOCUS COMMUNITY SUPPORT ON ALLEGED "BLATANT DISCRIMINATION" AGAINST BLACKS IN EMPLOYMENT POLICIES. THE DEMONSTRATION IS TO BEGIN ABOUT FIVE THIRTY AM AT THE FORD PLANT AT FERN VALLEY ROAD AND GRADE LANE. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT WORKERS NOT DUE ON THEIR JOBS UNTIL LATER CAN TAKE PART IN DEMONSTRATION AND LEAVE IN TIME TO GET TO WORK.

1-109th MIG, Columbus, OHIO (RM).
1-Secret Service, Louisville, Ky. (RM)

1-USA, Louisville, Kentucky

4-Louisville (1 - 157-1219) (1 - 100-4671) (1 - 157-431) (1 - 66-1826A)

GWH/pkd (7)

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

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5-18-71
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F B I

Date:

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(Priority)

LS 157-1219

PAGE TWO

ANNOUNCEMENT NOTES THAT ONLY THREE HUNDRED FIFTY
OF THE PLANT'S SIX THOUSAND EMPLOYEES ARE BLACK.

BWC WAS ORGANIZED IN EARLY SEVENTY "TO DIRECT A NEW
ANTI-DISCRIMINATION DRIVE AGAINST LOUISVILLE AREA PLANTS AND
BUSINESSES."

SCEF, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, IS HEADED BY FORMER LOUISVILLE
CP FIGURES CARL AND ANNE BRADEN. SCEF SUPPORTS THE NEW LEFT,
BLACK MILITANT AND PEACE MOVEMENTS.

USA, SECRET SERVICE, MILITARY INTELLIGENCE AND
LOCAL AUTHORITIES ADVISED.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

RACIN

SOURCES ^{ARE} ~~IS~~ CONFIDENTIAL P.O. BOX AND

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

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AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE LOCALLY.

DEVELOPMENTS WILL BE FOLLOWED AND REPORTED.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED. - P -

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date:

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(Priority)

LS 157-1219

PAGE THREE

ADDENDUM:

FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS CONTACTED AND ADVISED BY

SA HUTCHISON:

Detective ROBERT PAYTON
Jefferson County PDMIKE ROBERTS
Director of Security
Ford Motor Company

AUSA KENNETH J. TUGGLE

SA ROD BABY, SECRET SERVICE

SA ERIC LUNDGREN, 109th MIG

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

NR007 LS CODE

6:59PM URGENT 5-18-71 ROW

TO DIRECTOR, FBI ATTN: D. I. D.

FROM LOUISVILLE (157-1219) 2P

BLACK WORKERS COALITION (BWC) DEMONSTRATION, FORD MOTOR COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, MAY TWENTYONE, SEVENTYONE, INFORMATION CONCERNING.

PLANS OF THE BLACK WORKERS COALITION (BWC) TO PICKET THE LOUISVILLE ASSEMBLY PLANT OF THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY DURING EARLY MORNING HOURS MAY TWENTYONE, SEVENTYONE, WERE ANNOUNCED IN A MAILING BY THE SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF), LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, ON MAY FOURTEEN, SEVENTYONE. DEMONSTRATION IS TO FOCUS COMMUNITY SUPPORT ON ALLEGED "BLATANT DISCRIMINATION" AGAINST BLACKS IN EMPLOYMENT POLICIES. THE DEMONSTRATION IS TO BEGIN ABOUT FIVE THIRTY AM AT THE FORD PLANT AT FERN VALLEY ROAD AND GRJDE LANE. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT WORKERS NOT DUE ON THEIR JOBS UNTIL LATER CAN TAKE PART IN DEMONSTRATION AND LEAVE IN TIME TO GET TO WORK.

ANNOUNCEMENT NOTES THAT ONLY THREE HUNDRED FIFTY OF THE
END PAGE ONE

157-1219-50

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DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

LS 157-1219

PAGE TWO

PLANT'S SIX THOUSAND EMPLOYEES ARE BLACK.

BWC WAS ORGANIZED IN EARLY SEVENTY." TO DIRECT A NEW ANTI-DISCRIMINATION DRIVE AGAINST LOUISVILLE AREA PLANTS AND BUSINESSES."

SCEF, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, IS HEADED BY FORMER LOUISVILLE CP FIGURES CARL AND ANNE BRADEN. SCEF SUPPORTS THE NEW LEFT, BLACK MILITANT AND PEACE MOVEMENT.

USA, SECRET SERVICE, MILITARY INTELLIGENCE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ADVISED.

ADMINISTRATIVE

RACIN

SOURCES ARE CONFIDENTIAL P.O. BOX AND

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DEVELOPMENTS WILL BE FOLLOWED AND REPORTED.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED. P

END.

WJM FBI WA

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Negro leader criticizes anti-bias agencies' work

By **BILL PETERSON**
Courier-Journal Staff Writer

U. B. Thomas, chairman of the Black Workers Coalition, yesterday said his civil rights group has lost faith in government agencies set up to fight discrimination and in the future will press its claims of bias on its own through demonstrations at manufacturing plants.

He particularly criticized the Louisville-Jefferson County Human Relations Commission, which he said is "tied up in bureaucracy and hypocrisy."

"It's not anything but an instrument to legalize tokenism," Thomas said.

He made his statements at a meeting in Louisville called to enlist support from other civil rights groups. About 35 persons attended.

Spokesmen for two groups, the Southern Conference Educational Fund and the Black Youth Coalition, said they could recruit a limited amount of demonstrators for any action. A third group, the Kentucky Civil Liberties Union, offered legal support.

Thomas said he was particularly dissatisfied about the Human Relations Commission's failure to resolve a dispute over alleged discrimination in hiring, pro-

motions and job assignments at the Ford Motor Co.'s two Louisville plants.

In February, the coalition presented the company and United Automobile Workers Union Local 862 a list of 17 demands to end alleged discriminatory practices, and it staged two one-day walkouts.

A compromise designed by the commission to end the controversy is "totally unacceptable" to Negro workers, according to Thomas.

Spokesmen for Ford Motor Co. and the Human Relations Commission could not be reached for comment yesterday. Commission executive director Martin Perley has denied charges of footdragging or lack of concern in the past. The company has denied all charges of discrimination.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pg. #19
Courier Journal
(morning)
Louis., Ky.

Date: *5/3/71*
 Edition: *DAILY*
 Author: *B. I. Peterson*
 Editor: *B*
 Title: *NEGRO leader CRITICIZES anti-bias agencies' work*
 Character:
 or *157-1219*
 Classification:
 Submitting Office: *Lo*
☐ Being Investigated

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SERIALIZED	FILED
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FBI - LOUISVILLE	

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157-1219-49

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Marching to

show they

remember

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

— Page A8
 — L. Defender
 — Lo., Ky.

Date: 4-8-71
 Edition:
 Author:
 Editor:
 Title:

Character:
 or
 Classification: 157-1219
 Submitting Office: Ls
☐ Being Investigated

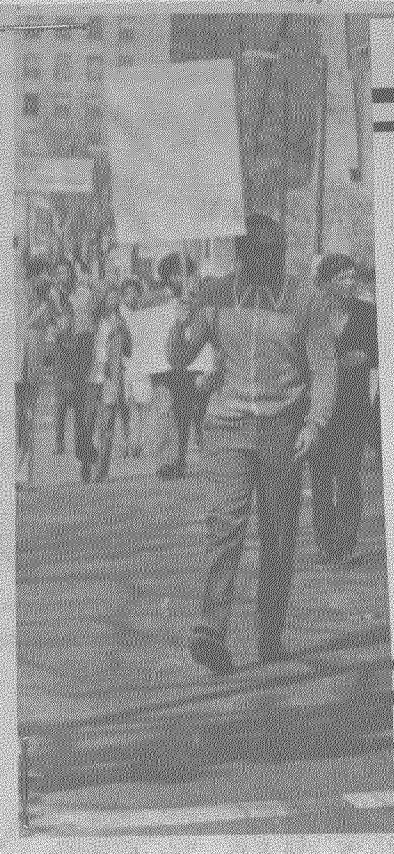
MARCHING DOWN FOURTH STREET—More than 100 civil rights advocates participated in a memorial march Sunday to honor the third assassination anniversary of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. The two mile long trek carried the marchers past

Village West at Ninth and Walnut, down Walnut to 13th St., up 3th to Chestnut, Chestnut to Fourth St. and on to Memorial Auditorium at Fourth and Kentucky.

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157-1219-48
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 MAY 22 1971
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2 Heads 39¢

W-D Brand U.S.
 Boneless New York

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ROA

W-D Brand U.S. Choice

BONELESS

W-D Brand U.S. Choice

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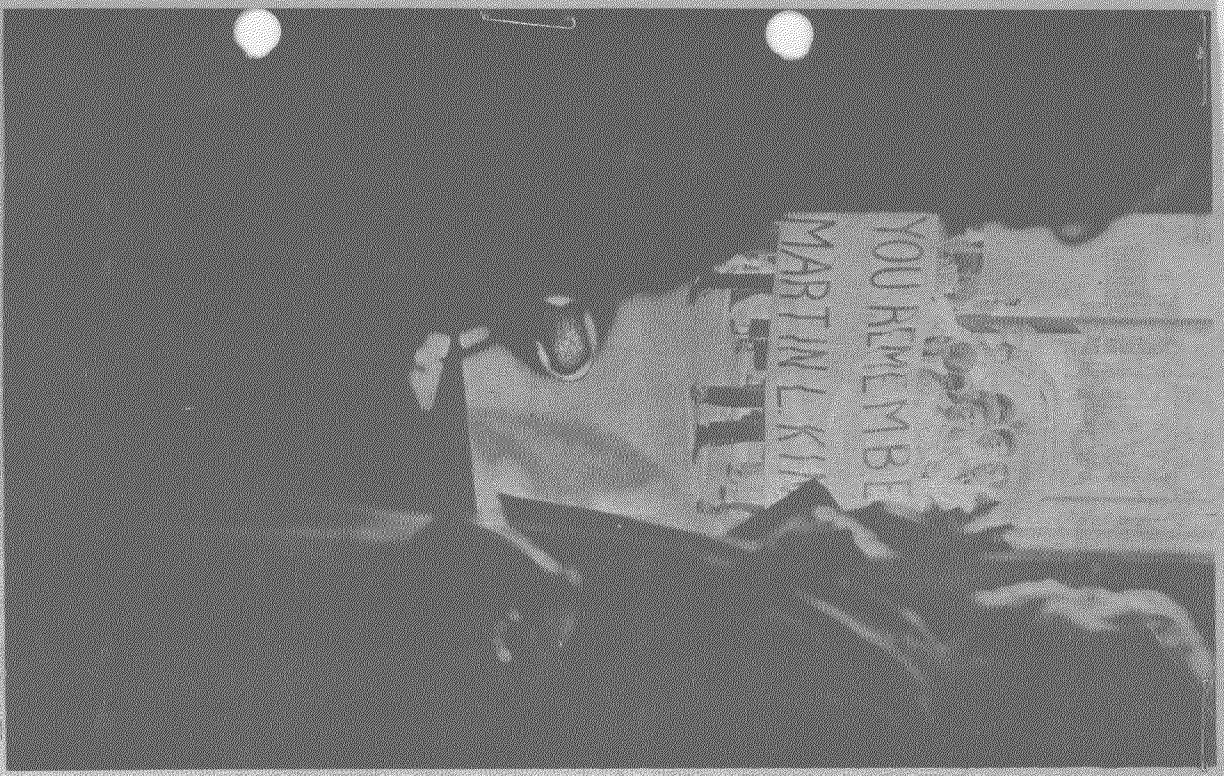


U.B. THOMAS, chairman of the Black Workers Coalition compared the late Dr. King with Moses because both were "chosen by the Lord" to help free their people. The Black Workers Coalition, an affiliate of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, sponsored the march.

THREE-YEAR OLD Leonard Cook said he was born about the time Dr. King was killed in Memphis. But he said he knows of the great civil rights leader's work because his mother has told him about it. Cook flashed a clenched fist as the procession stopped in front of Memorial Auditorium for brief services.



WHAT'S GOING ON—Two curious white women peek from windows to see what's happening in front of Memorial Auditorium.



A BLACK YOUTH peers at the passing marchers from a parked car. The marchers were accompanied by several policemen riding on motorcycles and in cars.



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

OPPOSE JOB DISCRIMINATION**Black Youth, Worker Groups Unite**By **CLARENCE MATTHEWS**

Louisville Times Staff Writer

An organization of black youths has joined the Black Workers Coalition (BWC) to assist the workers' group in its drive to eliminate alleged job discrimination in local businesses and industries.

In a joint announcement yesterday, officials of the BWC and the Black Youth Coalition announced that the youth group would become an auxiliary of the BWC.

The two groups decided to unite because of their numerous common goals for the black community, said Moscosé Rapier, BWC finance committee chairman.

"The objective of both organizations is to assist the black community in making gains in employment, education and politics. . . ." according to the statement.

Rapier said the youths would assist the BWC by:

✓ Providing demonstrators if the BWC stages boycotts or pickets to dramatize demands for fair employment, job promotion and other benefits.

✓ Recruiting among their parents and other adults for additional BWC supporters.

✓ Organizing more young people to become members of their organization and the BWC.

"We feel that through the youth we can reach more people and others will become more aware of our program," Rapier added.

The BWC, which has an estimated membership of 300 workers, was organized in February 1970 to work to end alleged job discrimination. The organization has sponsored several job-discrimination demonstrations.

The youth coalition, organized last July, is made up mostly of high-school aged black youths and is involved in several education and social-welfare programs, said Sharon Wilson, the group's chairman.

Miss Wilson said the youth group joined the BWC because "it was the most logical move to link up with potentially the most powerful faction in the community."

The youth group felt it was illogical to be involved in various programs and

struggles to promote equality and leave out the workers who make up the largest percentage of black residents, she added. "We will concentrate on getting adult support (for the BWC) in an over-all effort to unite the black community," Miss Wilson said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page A 5

Louisville Times

Louisville, Ky.

Date: 5-7-71
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor: Barry Bingham
Title: Black Workers Coalition

Character: Bu 157-
or Ls 157-1219-47
Classification: Ls
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated

COPY SENT BUREAU 5/18/71

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SAC, LOUISVILLE

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5/5/71

SA BARTLEY J. GORI

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

CI advised that on 5/2/71 she attended a meeting held at the Black Worker's Coalition (BWC) at 2300 West Oak Street. The meeting started at approximately 2:30 PM and lasted to about 4:30 PM. U. B. THOMAS presided over the meeting. Also in attendance were (FNU) CALDWELL, treasurer of BWC, and an individual whom she only knows as "Mose," who is the secretary of BWC. In addition there were about 12 individuals between the ages of 16 to 18 who represented the Black Youth Coalition. CI believes that this group is somehow connected with the NAACP.

Most of the discussion centered around helping black people obtain better employment. No mention was made of the advocacy of violence.

CI stated that no one at the meeting was introduced as being representatives of SCEF or JOMO nor did anyone speak in such a manner as to indicate that they were representing SCEF or JOMO.

CI advised that the sign on the door of the BWC office which reads "No OREO Allowed" means no whites involved.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

1-157-1219 (BWC)
1-157-1161 (JOMO)
1-100-197 (SCEF)
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOUISVILLE (157-1219)

DATE: 5/7/71

FROM : SA WARREN L. WALSH

SUBJECT: BLACK WORKERS COALITION
INFORMATION CONCERNING

As a matter of information, it might be noted on 5/4/71 Detective CLARENCE HAWKINS, Intelligence Unit, Louisville PD, advised the following:

U. B. THOMAS, JR., Chairman of captioned group, whose residence is reported to 675 South 44th Street, Louisville, Ky., has a 1965 Buick bearing 1971 Kentucky Tag J20-534.

ROOSEVELT ROBERTS, Vice Chairman of captioned group, reportedly resides in Apartment #2, 3502 Navanac Street, Louisville, Ky., and drives a 1967 Chevrolet, 1971 Kentucky Tag K50-571.

WLW:slb

(2) *SLB*

157-1219-45

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



5010-108

SAC, LOUISVILLE (157-1219)

5/7/71

SA WARREN L. WALSH

**BLACK WORKERS COALITION
INFORMATION CONCERNING**

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✓WLW:slb
(2) *SLC*

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FBI - LOUISVILLE	

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Date prepared

5/4/71

Date received

4/24, 25, 26/71

Received from (name or symbol number)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

Received by

SA EDMUND V. ARMENTO

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☒ in person

☒ by telephone

☐ by mail

☒ orally

☐ recording device

☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Dictated 4/28/71 to Shannon J. Schad

Transcribed 5/4/71

Authenticated
by Informant

Date of Report

4/24, 25, 26/71

Date(s) of activity

4/24, 25, 26/71

Brief description of activity or material

Information regarding Junta of Militant

Organizations (JOMO) sponsored "Black

Solidarity Week", Louisville, Kentucky

File where original is located if not attached

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____

Remarks:

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN, IF UTILIZED IN COMMUNICATIONS
PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION, SHOULD BE APPROPRIATELY PARA-
PHRASED TO FURTHER PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF INSTANT SOURCE.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

- 1 - 157-1161 (JOMO)
- 1 - 157-1033 (WALLER)
- 1 - 157-915 (MC COLLUM)
- 1 - 157-1231 (EMBRY)
- 1 - 157-1301 (SIMMONS)
- 1 - 157-1218 (BSU-JCC)
- 1 - 157-1295 (JOHNSON, PENNY)
- 1 - 157-1219 (BWC)
- 1 - 157-598 (BSU-UK)
- 1 - 66-1826A

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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

Information regarding JOMO participation in the Pegasus Parade on April 28, 1971, was telephonically furnished to JOHN AUBREY, Intelligence Squad, Louisville Division of Police, Louisville, Kentucky, by SA EDMUND V. ARMENTO on April 26, 1971.

Poster regarding "Burning Spear" described herein being maintained in 1-A exhibit of LS 157-1161 (JOMO).

- B* -

Louisville, Kentucky
April 24, 1971

Source furnished the following information regarding the Junta of Militant Organizations (JOMO) and individuals associated therewith in the Louisville, Kentucky, area:

JUNTA OF MILITANT ORGANIZATIONS (JOMO)

At approximately 12:00 noon on April 24, 1971, "Black Solidarity Week" continued at the Church of Our Merciful Savior. Recordings of MALCOLM X and black music were played for those in attendance. All "Black Solidarity Week" events were generally considered unsuccessful.

On April 23, 1971, approximately 20 persons were in attendance at the above mentioned church where JOE WALLER spoke about the meaning of "black solidarity", noting that same was the basis for the entire black movement. WALLER stressed the need for various black organizations to unite in purpose and objectives, if not in organization. CLAUDE MC COLLUM also spoke at the above session and most individuals present participated in some small way as same became a symposium-type activity.

During the evening hours of April 23, 1971, two Negro males identified as JOHN WATKINS and PHILLIP GRIMES reportedly arrived from Washington, D.C., via commercial bus for the purpose of meeting with JOE WALLER. Said individuals apparently were interested in JOMO and may want to organize a JOMO Chapter in the Washington, D.C., area. WATKINS is described as having a dark complexion, mustache, short Afro hairstyle, and being approximately 5'7" tall. GRIMES is described as being approximately 5'8" tall, dark complexioned and regular hairstyle. Both individuals are believed to be around the age of 30 to 35 years.

JOE WALLER reportedly will leave the Louisville, Kentucky, area in the evening of April 25, 1971, for the purpose of visiting some Kentucky colleges, one of which definitely will be the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

BEN SIMMONS has returned to Lexington, Kentucky, where he is assisting PENNY JOHNSON in the establishment of a JOMO Chapter thereat. JIM EMBRY, who attended the "Black Solidarity Week" is associated with JOMO, but is primarily active in the Black Student Union at the University of Kentucky. EMBRY is married and is a University of Kentucky student.

Several individuals associated with the Louisville JOMO Chapter are expected to attend the Black Student Union, Jefferson Community College, Picnic during the afternoon hours of April 25, 1971.

Included herein is a flier prepared by the Black Workers Coalition which was distributed during the April 21, 1971, session of "Black Solidarity Week".

Various posters propagandizing JOMO and the need for the black colony to be aware of "black unity" were distributed during "Black Solidarity Week". One such poster depicts two Negro individuals purchasing a copy of "The Burning Spear" for 25 cents wherein the issue depicted as a headline "Black Unity Will Bring Black Liberation For ALL Black People". Said poster bears the message "Every black brother and sister needs to be informed. Buy The Burning Spear for news about our black community!"

ATTENTION: ALL BLACK EMPLOYEES

The condition that the black man has to work under at I.H. has worsened since the day that the black employees took a Black Friday.

Out of 143 new hirees not 20 of them were black. The new black employees are being assigned to the most undesirable jobs. Blacks are being discharged because they cannot keep up on a job.

While on the other hand whites, who cannot keep up on a job are being moved to another job.

There was a black employee discharged because he was in an automobile accident and, the company doctor gave him a light duty job for a week. There was another black employee who for four days worked on a rework job DW-6 and then, bid on the job when it was posted on the board. A white employee also bid on the same job. They assigned the white employee to the job although he had never worked on the job before, and he was hired six days after the black employee was hired, and assigned the black man to a lower paying laboring job.

There were three black men who were absent one day and who had no previous disciplinary action taken against them for absenteeism, were given a written reprimand for being absent on this particular day.

On the same day a white employee was absent, and had in his file, one, a memo, two oral reprimands, two written reprimands, and a suspension, and they turned around and gave him another written reprimand.

Our new industrial relations manager Mr. Budnik said he didn't feel that there was any discrimination in this case. He says the company doesn't practice any discrimination. We wonder if Mr. Budnik is blind.

What about the lilly-white maintenance crew, what about the lilly-white pattern shop, compare the number of black foremen to the number of white foremen. Compare the number of black office workers to the number of white office workers. Compare the number of black time study men, with the number of white time study men. Compare the number of black new hirees, with the number of white hirees.

What happened to the commitment, that higher up people in this company made to us, in December of '69 that the number of blacks in salary would be doubled.

How can Mr. Budnik have the nerve to say that the International Harvester Company, Louisville Works don't practice discrimination.

Mr. Osterman says he knows discrimination exists, but he doesn't exercise his authority and try to stop it.

These are some of the things that is happening to the black man at International Harvester.

We intend to take whatever steps are necessary to inform the white man that the black man is tired of being misused, abused, and looked upon as being inferior to the white man. We demand that the black employees that were fired be reinstated.

There will be a mass meeting for all black employees, Sunday April 25th, 1971 at the Black Coalition's new office building, on the corner of 23rd and Oak St., 2:30

It is urgent that every black employee be present.

Thank you,

-3-

Louisville, Kentucky
April 25, 1971

Source furnished the following information regarding a Black Student Union, Jefferson Community College, Picnic held on April 25, 1971, at Jeffersonville, Indiana:

BLACK STUDENT UNION, JEFFERSON COMMUNITY COLLEGE

A picnic sponsored by the Black Student Union, Jefferson Community College, was conducted during the afternoon of April 25, 1971, at Jeffersonville, Indiana. Individuals participating in the above mentioned picnic included members of the Black Student Union at Jefferson Community College and other Louisville area Black Student Unions, as well as Junta of Militant Organizations. JOE WALLER attended said picnic and talked briefly to those in attendance. The picnic was considered to be unorganized and unsuccessful. Participants of same traveled to Jeffersonville, Indiana, via commercial bus.

JOE WALLER and CLAUDE MC COLLUM are expected to depart Louisville, Kentucky, during the evening hours of April 25, 1971, to tour Kentucky colleges with an initial visit to Murray State University. MC COLLUM and WALLER reportedly will borrow a green Plymouth automobile owned by CAROL THOMAS in order to perform said travel.

Louisville, Kentucky
April 26, 1971

Source furnished the following information regarding the possibility of Junta of Militant Organizations (JOMO) participating as a group in the Pegasus Parade on April 28, 1971, at Louisville, Kentucky:

CLAUDE MC COLLUM, Chairman, Louisville JOMO Chapter, is seriously considering the possibility of massing JOMO members in Louisville, Kentucky, together on April 28, 1971, for the purpose of participating as a march unit in the Pegasus Parade. JOMO, if successful in their bid to march in said parade, will wear blue dungaree uniforms with tams and carry a large Black American Flag.

"Black Solidarity Week" officially terminated on April 24, 1971. Included herein is a copy of the schedule of events distributed by JOMO in connection with "Black Solidarity Week".

BLACK SOLIDARITY WEEK

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

- MONDAY - -(PLACE TO BE ANNOUNCE)
9:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. BLACK MUSIC RECORDINGS BY: MALCOLM X
6:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. "BLACK POWER", the politics of
LIBERATION BY CLAUDE McCOLLUM
7:45 p.m. to until (JOMO) "UNITY" JOHN HOLDEN
- TUESDAY- -RED BARN (BROOK AND BRANDIES)
7:00 p.m. to until BROTHER JOSEPH WALLER, INTERNATIONAL
CHAIRMAN OF JOMO FROM ST. PETERSBURG
FLORIDA. "ON CONTRADICTIONS"
- WEDNESDAY CHURCH OF OUR MERCIFUL SAVIOR, 11th and WALNUT
7:00 p.m. to until BROTHER KEN CLAY (URBAN LEAGUE)
BROTHER U.B. THOMAS (BLACK WORKERS
COALITION)
TOPIC - - ECONOMICS AND LABOR UNITY
- THURSDAY -CHURCH OF OUR MERCIFUL SAVIOR, 11th and WALNUT
7:00 p.m. to until SISTER EMILLE COVINGTON (CFBJ)
SISTER FANNIE GROVES (BLACK MOTHER)
SISTER ROSILAND BLACK (JOMO)
TOPIC - - TERRISOM IN THE BLACK COLONY
- FRIDAY - -CHURCH OF OUR MERCIFUL SAVIOR, 11th and WALNUT
7:00 p.m. to until BROTHER CLAUDE McCOLLUM (LOU CHAIR-
MAN OF J.O.M.O.)
BROTHER JOSEPH WALLER INTERNATIONAL
CHAIRMAN OF J.O.M.O.
- SATURDAY -CHURCH OF OUR MERCIFUL SAVIOR, 11th and WALNUT
12:00 noon to 5:00 BLACK FILMS, PLAYS - SPIRIT OF BLACKNESS
WORKSHOPS
5:00 p.m. to until SPEAKERS FROM MASTERS OF REALITY
YOUTH FOR BLACK PROGRESS
BLACK YOUTH COALITION
SISTER NIOKKI
9:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m. DANCE (PLACE TO BE ANNOUNCE)

- 6* -

Date prepared

5/4/71

Date received

4/21, 23/71

Received from (name or symbol number)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

Received by

SA EDMUND V. ARMENTO

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☐ in person

☒ by telephone

☐ by mail

☒ orally

☐ recording device

☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:
Date

Dictated 4/28/71 to Shannon J. Schad

Transcribed 5/4/71

Authenticated
by Informant

Date of Report

4/21, 23/71

Date(s) of activity

4/21, 23/71

Brief description of activity or material

Information regarding "Black Solidarity

Week" sponsored by Junta of Militant

Organizations (JOMO), Louisville, Kentucky

File where original is located if not attached

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____

Remarks:

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FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

- 1 - 157-1161 (JOMO)
- 1 - 157-1033 (WALLER)
- ① - 157-1219 (BWC)
- 2 - 157-New (ROSILAND BLACK
RM - JOMO)
- 2 - 157-New (TOM BLACK
RM - JOMO)
- 1 - 157-915 (MC COLLUM)
- 1 - 157-1295 (JOHNSON, PENNY)
- 1 - 157-1269 (JOMO-Lexington)
- 1 - 157-1231 (EMBRY)
- 1 - 157-1243 (QUILLIN, SHARON)
- 1 - 157-1248 (SIMS, PAT)
- 1 - 157-1246 (MOORE)
- 1 - 157-1298 (HOLDEN)
- 1 - 100-2271 (NAACP)
- 1 - 157-1218 (BSU-JCC)
- 1 - 66-1826A

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FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

Information regarding demonstrations on 4/23/71 contained herein was telephonically disseminated to JOHN AUBREY, Louisville Division of Police, Louisville, Kentucky, by SA GEORGE W. HUTCHISON on 4/23/71.

- B* -

Louisville, Kentucky
April 21, 1971

Source furnished the following information regarding "Black Solidarity Week" sponsored by the Junta of Militant Organizations (JOMO), Louisville, Kentucky:

JUNTA OF MILITANT ORGANIZATIONS (JOMO)

At approximately 7:00 p.m. on April 21, 1971, 15 persons were present at the Church of Our Merciful Savior, 11th and Walnut Streets, Louisville, Kentucky, as "Black Solidarity Week" continued.

CLAUDE MC COLLUM, Chairman, Louisville, Kentucky, JOMO Chapter, introduced JOE WALLER, "International Chairman", JOMO, as guest speaker. WALLER spoke about the JOMO organization in the St. Petersburg area and the growth of JOMO chapters in Florida. WALLER called for Louisville blacks to organize and cooperate with each other in an effort to form a viable JOMO chapter. WALLER stressed reliability in responding to the needs of the organization, commenting that if such projects were to be successful the maximum efforts on the part of all would be required.

WALLER also commented on an individual who had been arrested in another city for calling a policeman a "pig", for which a judge sentenced him to spend several hours in the "pig pen" until he learned the difference between a pig and a policeman.

WALLER was immediately followed by KEN CLAY from the Louisville Urban League, who spoke about black businesses in the black community. CLAY is the owner of the "Whiskey Well" located at Broadway and Cecil Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky. CLAY commented on black businesses not being able to financially survive inasmuch as they are not supported by blacks, insurance rates are exorbitant and sometimes impossible to obtain due to the riot and civil disturbance potential in areas wherein black people are located.

TOM BLACK, owner or operator of a blue late model Cadillac frequently observed in connection with JOMO activities,

suggested that blacks support businesses by purchasing shares in black business operations. TOM BLACK is reportedly married to ROSILAND BLACK, a scheduled speaker during "Black Solidarity Week" on April 22, 1971.

Following CLAY's comments was U. B. THOMAS representing the Black Workers Coalition. THOMAS is described as a sharp, neat dresser with a rather large Afro hairstyle and mustache. THOMAS spoke about the Black Workers Coalition, of which he is presently serving as chairman, and the potential power of the black worker when the latter is properly organized. THOMAS called for a cessation of discrimination in employment in the Louisville area, especially in factory-type jobs and additional support of the Black Workers Coalition.

JOE WALLER questioned the black community's position in seeking employment within the white community in order to attain the necessities of life. WALLER believed that the black community should become a self-sustaining unit providing employment and essential products for the black man.

WALLER reportedly was to remain overnight at the Institute of Black Unity, 3208 West Broadway, Louisville, Kentucky, whereto JOMO members retired after the above conference terminated. WALLER conferred privately with MC COLLUM at the JOMO Office following the above described public meeting.

Louisville, Kentucky
April 23, 1971

Source furnished the following information regarding the Junta of Militant Organizations (JOMO), Lexington, Kentucky, Chapter and "Black Solidarity Week", Louisville, Kentucky:

JUNTA OF MILITANT ORGANIZATIONS (JOMO)

On April 22, 1971, PENNY JOHNSON, BEN SIMMONS, three unidentified Negro females, and three unidentified Negro males, all of whom were believed to be associated with the Lexington, Kentucky, JOMO Chapter, were observed in a 1964 white Chevrolet Biscayne believed to be owned and driven by JIM EMBRY, Chairman of the Black Student Union at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky. EMBRY was described as having a light complexion, Afro hairstyle, and wearing glasses. Above described Lexington JOMO contingent departed Louisville, Kentucky, for Lexington, Kentucky, at approximately 9:30 p.m. on April 22, 1971.

JOE WALLER, International Chairman, JOMO, reportedly stayed with SHARON QULLIN, 3100 Greenwood Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky, on the night of April 22, 1971.

WALLER, CLAUDE MC COLLUM, and GORDON MOORE reportedly spoke or attempted to speak at the Jefferson Community College at 2:30 p.m. on April 22, 1971. Instant activity was believed to be associated in some manner with the Black Student Union at said college. TOM BLACK, JOHN UMOJO, and JOHN HOLDEN reportedly sold the current issue of the "Burning Spear" in the 4th Street area of Louisville, Kentucky.

PAT SIMS, associated with JOMO, can be telephonically reached at 776-6533.

Literature for the Black Workers Coalition was prepared on April 23, 1971, at the Institute of Black Unity. Said literature concerned a meeting of the Black Workers

Coalition regarding the alleged discrimination by the International Harvester Company to be held at the Black Workers Coalition Office on April 25, 1971.

JOE WALLER has been observed carrying on his person a handgun believed to be a .38 caliber revolver.

Louisville, Kentucky
April 23, 1971

Source furnished the following information regarding demonstrations participated in by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in connection with a taxi dispute at Louisville, Kentucky, on April 23, 1971:

Several locations in downtown Louisville, Kentucky, were scenes of small demonstrations during the afternoon of April 23, 1971, in connection with a local taxi dispute over preferenced, reserved, waiting areas for passenger pickups. SHARON QUILLIN, along with several individuals sympathetic to JOMO, participated in NAACP coordinated demonstrations at the Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, Kentucky. Said demonstrations were peaceful and no violence was anticipated.

A picnic-party sponsored by the Black Student Union, Jefferson Community College, scheduled for April 25, 1971, at an unknown park in Jeffersonville, Indiana, is to be attended by several representatives of JOMO, as well as individuals from other Black Student Unions in the City of Louisville.

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material FD-306 (Rev. 9-30-69)		Date prepared <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">5/3/71</div>
Date received <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">4/28/71</div>	Received from (name or symbol number) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">FOIA(b) (7) - (D)</div>	Received by <div style="text-align: center;">SA EDMUND V. ARMENTO</div>
Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks) <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: flex-start;"> <input type="checkbox"/> in person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> by telephone <input type="checkbox"/> by mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> orally <input type="checkbox"/> recording device <input type="checkbox"/> written by Informant </div>		
If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent: <div style="text-align: center;">Date</div> Dictated <u>4/29/71</u> to <u>PATRICIA L. DONLON</u> Transcribed <u>5/3/71</u> Authenticated by Informant _____		Date of Report <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">4/28/71</div> Date(s) of activity <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">4/28/71</div>
Brief description of activity or material <u>Information re Junta of Militant Organizations (JOMO) Activities, Louisville, Kentucky</u>		File where original is located if not attached <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">FOIA(b) (7) - (D)</div>
* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED. <input type="checkbox"/> Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____.		
Remarks: <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><u>INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN, IF UTILIZED IN COMMUNICATIONS PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION, SHOULD BE APPROPRIATELY PARAPHRASED TO FURTHER PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF INSTANT SOURCE.</u></p> <p><u>ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:</u></p> <p>Information contained herein re Pegasus Parade, 4/28/71 and possibility of disturbance at same, telephonically furnished JOHN AUBREY, Louisville Division of Police, Louisville, Ky. on 4/28/71 by SA EDMUND V. ARMENTO.</p> <p>11-Louisville</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin: 5px 0;">FOIA(b) (7) - (D)</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-157-1161 (JOMO) 1-157-915 (McCOLLUM) 1-157-1139 (WHITE) 1-157-1298 (HOLDEN) 1-157-1301 (SIMMONS) 1-157-1246 (MOORE) ① 1-157-1219 (BWC) 1-157-431 (RASIT-LS) 1-157-1033 (WALLER) 1-66-1826A <p>EVA/pld (11)</p> </div>		

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

157-1219-42

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 1971 FBI - LOUISVILLE	

Louisville, Kentucky
April 28, 1971

Source furnished the following information regarding the Junta of Militant Organizations (JOMO) at Louisville, Kentucky:

JUNTA OF MILITANT ORGANIZATIONS (JOMO)

CLAUDE MC COLLUM, YUSEF SHABAZZ, BEN SIMMONS, JOHN HOLDEN and GORDON MOORE were at the Institute of Black Unity, 3208 West Broadway during the morning of April 28, 1971. MC COLLUM returned from Lexington, Kentucky on the evening of April 27, 1971. JOE WALLER, JOMO National Chairman, is no longer in Louisville, Kentucky but is still believed to be in Kentucky. YUSEF SHABAZZ was observed at the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) before entering the Institute of Black Unity.

CLAUDE MC COLLUM is presently driving his father's 1965-67 Chevrolet Malibu Super Sport, green or blue in color instead of his mother's Rambler which he had been using.

Vehicle previously determined as being used by JOMO members and described as 1961 green Plymouth was observed being driven by a negro male in the vicinity of Garland Street. Said vehicle bears 1971 vehicle tag L80-018.

JOHN HOLDEN, JOMO member, frequently speaks of his former days as a student at Eastern Kentucky University (EKU) and then at Western Kentucky University (WKU).

CLAUDE MC COLLUM met with KEN CLAY, Urban League, on morning of April 28, 1971 reportedly regarding Black Workers Coalition request for aid from local activist groups in connection with situation at International Harvester.

YUSEF SHABAZZ gave CLAUDE MC COLLUM a .22 caliber automatic blue steel pistol with black hand grips at the Institute of Black Unity on the morning of April 28, 1971.

JOMO is no longer interested in marching in the Pegasus Parade as had been previously indicated by CLAUDE MC COLLUM. JOMO members will, however, seize the opportunity of the parade to sell copies of the "Burning Spear" to parade watchers along the route. Some unorganized students at Central High School, are planning to take slingshots to the Pegasus Parade on April 28, 1971 and attempt to cause disorder by shooting projectiles at animals in the parade. Activity appears to be of mischievous nature rather than racially oriented.

JOMO members obtained foodstuffs including meats and canned goods free of charge, from the A and P Food Store located at 34th and Broadways Streets, Louisville, Kentucky during the early evening hours of above date, by walking out with same unnoticed while a disturbance was occurring therein. JOMO members enjoyed a large meal at the Institute of Black Unity as a result of their acquisition. The disturbance involved several black youths who hurled projectiles at an A and P Food Store window following the annual Pegasus Parade.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Negro leader criticizes anti-bias agencies' work

By **BILL PETERSON**
Courier-Journal Staff Writer

U. B. Thomas, chairman of the Black Workers Coalition, yesterday said his civil rights group has lost faith in government agencies set up to fight discrimination and in the future will press its claims of bias on its own through demonstrations at manufacturing plants.

He particularly criticized the Louisville-Jefferson County Human Relations Commission, which he said is "tied up in bureaucracy and hypocrisy."

"It's not anything but an instrument to legalize tokenism," Thomas said.

He made his statements at a meeting in Louisville called to enlist support from other civil rights groups. About 35 persons attended.

Spokesmen for two groups, the Southern Conference Educational Fund and the Black Youth Coalition, said they could recruit a limited amount of demonstrators for any action. A third group, the Kentucky Civil Liberties Union, offered legal support.

Thomas said he was particularly distressed about the Human Relations Commission's failure to resolve a dispute over alleged discrimination in hiring, pro-

motions and job assignments at the Ford Motor Co.'s two Louisville plants.

In February, the coalition presented the company and United Automobile Workers Union Local 862 a list of 17 demands to end alleged discriminatory practices, and it staged two one-day walkouts.

A compromise designed by the commission to end the controversy is "totally unacceptable" to Negro workers, according to Thomas.

Spokesmen for Ford Motor Co. and the Human Relations Commission could not be reached for comment yesterday. Commission executive director Martin Perley has denied charges of footdragging or lack of concern in the past. The company has denied all charges of discrimination.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

— Page A 19

— Courier-Journal

— Louisville, Ky.

Date: 5-3-71
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor: Barry Bingham
Title:

Character:

or

Classification: 157-1219

Submitting Office: LS

☐ Being Investigated

157-1219-41

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SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 3 1971	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

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DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Blacks Seek New Support On Bias Issue

By CLARENCE MATTHEWS

Louisville Times Staff Writer

The Black Workers Coalition (BWC) is seeking new support in its controversy over alleged job discrimination in local businesses and industries.

BWC has asked representatives of several activist groups to attend a BWC-sponsored meeting at 3 p.m. Sunday at 2300 W. Oak.

The meeting is being held to enlist support for the organization in case demonstrations are necessary, said Roosevelt Roberts, BWC's vice chairman.

Invited to the meeting Sunday are representatives of black student unions at local high schools, colleges and universities, the Black Youth Coalition, Junta of Militant Organizations, Southern Conference Educational Fund and other interested organizations, Roberts said.

"We are asking all of them to join us in the fight for justice in industry in this community," Roberts said. He did not elaborate on what form of assistance BWC needs.

BWC has cosponsored, with black workers involved in disputes, demonstrations at International Harvester and Ford Motor Co.'s two Louisville plants during the past year.

The one-day walkouts, or "black days" were over alleged racial discrimination in hiring and upgrading of black workers at the plants. BWC also has been involved in other grievances at businesses and industries in the area.

Both Ford and Harvester spokesmen have denied the existence of any discrimination at their plants and insisted that black workers are treated the same as whites in all phases of plant operations.

Two locals of the United Automobile Workers (UAW) union, which was involved in two of the disputes, also have denied any role in discriminatory practices.

But Roberts indicated today that efforts to negotiate with one industry have reached a stalemate and said other steps may have to be taken to settle the dispute. He did not name the company.

"Our only solution now may be in starting mass demonstrations," Roberts added.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

—Page A 24

—Louisville Times

—Louisville, Ky.

Date: 4-28-71
Edition: Home Edition
Author:
Editor: Barry Bingham
Title: Black Workers Coalition;

Character: Bu 173-
or Ls 173-0
Classification:
Submitting Office: Ls

☐ Being Investigated

157-1219-410
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

APR 30 1971
FBI — LOUISVILLE

DO NOT DESTROY - FOIPA

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Black workers group
seeks wider support

The Black Workers Coalition is seeking support from local activist groups in pressing its claims of discriminatory labor practices in local businesses and industry.

The coalition has asked representatives of the groups to attend a meeting at 3 p.m. Sunday at 2300 W. Oak to enlist support in case demonstrations are planned.

Roosevelt Roberts, vice chairman of the coalition, indicated yesterday that efforts to negotiate with one local industry have stalled.

Groups invited to send representatives to Sunday's meeting include black student unions at local high schools, colleges and universities, the Black Youth Coalition, the Junta of Militant Organizations and the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page B 15

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

4-28-71

Date: Morning

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Barry Bingham

Title:

Character: 157-

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Ls

☐ Being Investigated

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

157-1219-39

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 28 1971	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

Walt

Declassified

Authority: 35746 By:
NARA Date: 11-20-2013

FBI

Date: 4/26/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via TELETYPE ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ URGENT
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-9903) ATTN: D.I.D.
TAMPA (157-3345)

FROM: LOUISVILLE (157-1161)

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.2
DATE OF REVIEW 4-26-91JUNTA OF MILITANT ORGANIZATIONS (JOMO), LOUISVILLE,
KENTUCKY CHAPTER, RM - JOMO.LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE
INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THE FOLLOWING: ~~100~~

CAPTIONED ORGANIZATION'S BLACK SOLIDARITY WEEK WAS HELD
IN LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, APRIL NINETEEN THROUGH TWENTYFOUR,
SEVENTYONE, WITHOUT VIOLENCE OR ANY ARRESTS OCCURRING.
THE ACTIVITY CONSISTED PRIMARILY OF PLAYING OF RECORDS DURING
DAYTIME AT THE CHAPTER'S HEADQUARTERS, THREE TWO ZERO EIGHT
WEST BROADWAY, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY AND MEETINGS IN EVENINGS
AT CHURCH OF OUR MERCIFUL SAVIOUR, IN WEST END OF LOUISVILLE.
A SCHEDULED MEETING EVENING APRIL TWENTY, SEVENTYONE, AT THE RED

1-109th MIG, Columbus, Ohio (RM)
1-USA, Louisville, Kentucky (RM)
2-U. S. Secret Service, Louisville, Kentucky (RM)
2-157-1161
1-157- (Lexington, Ky. JOMO)
1-157-726 (THOMAS)
1-157-915 (MC COLLUM)
1-157-1033 (WALLER)
1-157-1219 (BWC)

157-1219-38
Searched _____
Serialized lf
Indexed lf
Filed lf

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

WLW/pkd
(12)Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

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Date:

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(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)

LS 157-1161

PAGE TWO

BARN, A UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE FACILITY, FAILED TO MATERIALIZE BECAUSE JOE WALLER, THE NATIONAL JOMO CHAIRMAN FROM ST. PETERSBURG, THE SCHEDULED SPEAKER FOR THE MEETING, DID NOT ARRIVE IN LOUISVILLE UNTIL MORNING APRIL TWENTYONE, SEVENTYONE. THE MEETINGS AT CHURCH OF OUR MERCIFUL SAVIOUR WERE POORLY ATTENDED WITH AVERAGE ATTENDANCE BEING ABOUT FIFTEEN. ALSO THE ACTIVITY AT JOMO HEADQUARTERS DURING DAYTIME WAS POORLY ATTENDED. THE SPEAKERS AT THE EVENING MEETINGS WERE ALL LOCAL EXCEPT WALLER WHO SPOKE EVENING APRIL TWENTYTHREE, SEVENTYONE. LOCAL SPEAKERS INCLUDED CLAUDE MC COLLUM, CHAIRMAN, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY JOMO CHAPTER, KENNETH CLAY, REPRESENTING URBAN LEAGUE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY AND U. B. THOMAS, REPRESENTING BLACK WORKERS COALITION (BWC), LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY. (c)

BWC IS A LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY GROUP FORMED TO WORK AGAINST DISCRIMINATION OF NEGROES IN EMPLOYMENT. GENERAL THEME OF THE BLACK SOLIDARITY WEEK ACTIVITIES RELATED TO UNIFICATION OF THE BLACK COMMUNITY INTO A POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC POWER.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

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Date:

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(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)

LS 157-1161

PAGE THREE

JOMO IS A MILITANT-TYPE BLACK ORGANIZATION WHOSE PUBLICATION, "THE BURNING SPEAR," HAS URGED BLACKS TO ARM THEMSELVES FOR PROTECTION FROM "RACIST WHITE POWER."

ADMINISTRATIVE

RACIN

RE LOUISVILLE TELETYPE, APRIL FIFTEEN, LAST AND TAMPA TELETYPES, APRIL SIXTEEN AND TWENTYTHREE, LAST.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES COGNIZANT OF ABOVE ACTIVITIES.

COPIES OF INSTANT TELETYPE BEING DISSEMINATED LOCALLY TO MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, SECRET SERVICE AND USA.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

UNIDENTIFIED SOURCE IS

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

FOR INFORMATION OF TAMPA, IT IS NOTED JOE WALLER, ACCOMPANIED BY CLAUDE MC COLLUM LEFT LOUISVILLE NIGHT, APRIL TWENTYFIVE, LAST IN SIXTYONE PLYMOUTH, SEVENTYONE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: _____ Sent: _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 346-093 (11)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)

LS 157-1161

PAGE FOUR

KY. TAGS L EIGHT ZERO DASH ZERO ONE EIGHT, REGISTERED TO CAROL THOMAS, FORMER ACQUAINTANCE OF WALLER'S IN FLA. AND CURRENTLY RESIDING LOUISVILLE. (c)

THOMAS SUBJECT TAMPA FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH ONE ONE SEVEN NINE AND BUREAU FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH FOUR FOUR NINE ZERO ONE FIVE. (c)

WALLER AND MC COLLUM REPORTEDLY INTENDED TO GO TO MURRAY, KY. ON APRIL TWENTYSIX, INSTANT POSSIBLY IN EFFORT TO SPEAK AT MURRAY UNIVERSITY WITH CONTEMPLATED ARRIVAL LEXINGTON, KY. NIGHT OF APRIL TWENTYSIX, INSTANT. (c)

IN LEXINGTON, REPORTEDLY THEY PLAN TO CONFER WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF LEXINGTON, KY. JOMO CHAPTER. - P -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SAC, LOUISVILLE [REDACTED]

4-14-71

SA BARTLEY J. GORI
[REDACTED]

On 4-7-71, CI stated that the Black Workers Coalition of Louisville (BWC), has established its office at 2300 W. Oak St., directly below her apartment.

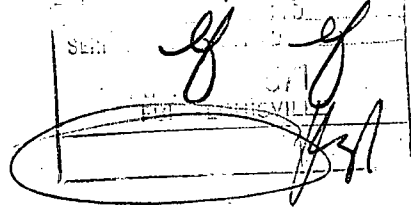
CI has spoken to workers at the BWC and has made arrangements to work for the BWC on a part-time basis as a secretary. The workers also mentioned to CI that once they purchased the building they will lower her rent. It is noted that CI pays \$125 a month at present.

CI stated that from what she has read and heard at the BWC office, the BWC is not a militant organization. It plans to help poor people regarding housing and job discrimination. However, CI will maintain constant contact with the BWC and immediately report any activities which indicate a militant posture by the BWC.

2- Louisville (1-157-1219)

BJG/plw (2)
plw

157-1219-37

**DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA**

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOUISVILLE [REDACTED]

DATE: 4/7/71

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

FROM : SA WARREN L. WALSH

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

On 4/1/71 captioned source furnished the following information:

Source is cognizant of no planned current public type activity on the part of the Louisville, Ky., Chapter of JOMO. Source maintains some contact with individuals connected with that group and it appears the group has been having considerable financial difficulty.

HENRI WILLIAMS is no longer in charge of the Louisville JOMO group but is now in Florida supposedly going to Florida to take over the position of the second man in charge of the National JOMO group. CLEO GULLEY may be in Florida with WILLIAMS as source has not seen her recently. GULLEY and WILLIAMS were talking about getting married but source has no information that they were married legally but commented they may be living in "common law marriage."

So far as source is aware the leader of the Louisville JOMO group currently is CLAUDE MC COLLUM.

BOB KUYU is back in Louisville living with his wife PAT at the wife's mother's home on Virginia Avenue. BOB KUYU is no longer associated with JOMO, and in fact, has "got religion" and "is really going back to the Bible." He has expressed a sincere desire to become a preacher and conversed with source for several hours regarding this. Source is convinced he is sincere. KUYU is scheduled to preach his first sermon on Sunday, April 4, 1971, at

[REDACTED]
1-157-583 (SIMS)
1-157-927 (KING)
1-157-1119 (T. QUILLIN)
1-157-1161 (JOMO)
1-66-1826 A

WLW/mlh
(13)
meb

1-157-1204 (HINDS)
1-157-1206 (WILLIAMS)
①-157-1219 (BWC)
1-157-1243 (S. QUILLIN)
1-157-1245 (GULLEY)
1-157-1248 (P. SIMS)
1-157-1290 (Sister ANGELA)

157-1219-36

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 10 1971	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

GA

DO NOT DESTROY - FOIPA

Reverend LEO LESSER's Non-denominational church, The Community Temple Church, Inc., 677 South 40th Street, Louisville, Ky. If the Board of Members of the church approve of his sermon he will thereafter be allowed to continue giving sermons in the church and if after three years his sermons still meet with the approval of the Board he will be elected an elder in the church. KUYU has told the source that he will preach at the church under his correct name of ROBERT SIMS and did not intend to use his African name in connection with his church activities.

The source further advised that SIMS' wife PATRICIA is "100 per cent behind SIMS" in his efforts to become a preacher. The source noted that SIMS' wife and their two children have been in attendance at The Community Temple Church on the past three Sundays.

During a conversation with SIMS on Sunday, 3/28/71 SIMS stated that during that week SIMS planned to go to Atlanta, Ga., to talk with THURMAN QUILLIN, a former Louisville associate of SIMS who is now working in Atlanta, Ga., with some project, specific identity not known to source, but which project has as its philosophy the doctrine of the late MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Source commented that BUTCH HINDS is still disassociated with JOMO. His exact residence address is not known to source except he is living with his grandmother.

Source advised that THURMAN QUILLIN's wife SHARON QUILLIN is still in Louisville, Ky., and actively associated with JOMO. JOMO is attempting to start a project known as "Black Youth Coalition" and SHARON QUILLIN is coordinating this activity for JOMO. Black Youth Coalition is an effort by JOMO to see that needy Black children are clothed and fed. In this connection source commented that the Louisville JOMO group is trying to act like the Black Panthers, but source

stated that they are not capable from an organizational or educational standpoint to ever approach having an organization of the same caliber as the Black Panthers.

Source has heard nothing recently regarding KEVIN JACKSON being racially active and knows he is not currently associated with JOMO. JACKSON by trade is a press man and source was interested in having JACKSON perform press work in assisting and putting out a small magazine known as "Black Thing" however JACKSON is not currently available in that he is working as a waiter at some women's club in Louisville, believed to be located on Third Street.

Source is not acquainted with any individual named Sister ANGELA.

Source further advised that the Black Worker's Coalition (BWC) in Louisville is sponsoring a memorial march on 4/4/71 in Louisville, Ky., in memory of the late MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. Source is a leader in organizing this activity. He noted that invitations have been extended to the churches in Louisville and to students to join in the memorial. The group will march from the vicinity of 13th and Chestnut Street to 4th and Chestnut and then south on 4th to the Memorial Auditorium where a short prayer service will be held. Reverend FREDERICK SAMPSON of the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights will lead prayer services on the steps of the Memorial Auditorium. Source estimated that approximately 300-400 people will participate in the march and memorial. Source has no information that any disruptive activity will occur in connection with the event but is somewhat concerned that the group will be marching for such a distance on 4th Street for fear that someone in the crowd might get out of line and toss a rock through a store window which could cause others to get out of hand. Source said that the JOMO Louisville people are going to join in the march in honor of the late MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., and though source has no reason to believe the JOMO group might engage in any violent-type activity, source has not seen the JOMO group participate in peaceful marches before and is not certain as to how they will act.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

Information regarding the 4/4/71 demonstration was telephonically furnished on 4/1/71 to Detective JOHN AUBREY, Intelligence Unit, Louisville, Kentucky, Police Department.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOUISVILLE DATE: 4/7/71
FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

FROM : SA WARREN L. WALSH

SUBJECT: FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

At 4:15 PM, Sunday, April 4, 1971, captioned source telephonically furnished the following information:

Source had been present and observed the march in downtown Louisville, Kentucky, on the afternoon of 4/4/71 which was sponsored by the Black Workers Coalition of Louisville and held in honor of the death of the late MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Source stated that the march had been scheduled to start at 1:00 PM on the above mentioned date, however, was about forty minutes late in getting started. When the march started, source estimated that there was about 100 persons participating and the group was led by U. B. THOMAS and Reverend LEO LESSER. There were a number of Louisville Police Department motorcycles and cruisers providing coverage. The marchers marched in the streets, about fifteen abreast, eventually marching up Chestnut Street to 4th Street and south on 4th Street to the Memorial Auditorium where the Reverend FREDERICK SAMPSON spoke.

The march and services at Memorial Auditorium steps was held without incident and no violence occurred.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

- 1 - 100-3346 (C. BRADEN)
- 1 - 100-3533 (A. BRADEN)
- 1 - 100-5138 (GREEVER)
- 1 - 100-5755 (PPK)
- 1 - 157-726 (THOMAS)
- 1 - 157-815 (LESSER)
- 1 - 157-915 (McCOLLUM)
- 1 - 157-927 (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
- 1 - 157-1033 (WALLER)
- 1 - 157-1161 (JOMO)
- 1 - 157-1219 (BLACK WORKERS COALITION)

WLW/lmm

(12)

lmm

157-1219-35

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 7 1971	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

Kg

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

A group of five black males reportedly members of JOMO of Louisville, Kentucky, marched behind the leaders of the march. Among these known to the source was CLAUDE McCOLLUM. They were carrying a flag of red, black, and green colors. McCOLLUM said they were serving as an honor guard and told the source the colors in the flag represented the following:

Red stands for the blood of the black people;
Black stands for a common band that exists
among black people;
Green stands for the land that belongs to the
black people in Africa.

Source did not observe JOSEPH WALLER of JOMO as being among the marchers and when talking to McCOLLUM, source told him that WALLER was thinking of coming to Louisville, Kentucky when the Louisville, Kentucky JOMO groups holds its Black Solidarity Week, April 18-24, 1971, in Louisville. McCOLLUM advised he would advise source of the details of the activities for this week when they are decided upon.

On the afternoon of 4/4/71, source spoke telephonically with ANNE BRADEN and inquired of her as to the progress of the Peoples Party of Kentucky Convention was making. She advised that she was not connected with the group and that the source would have to talk with her husband, CARL BRADEN, regarding this matter. She told the source that she was going to see the mother of the GROVES boy, who was killed during the racial disorders in Louisville in May of 1968. She planned to see the mother on the afternoon of 4/4/71, the purpose being to discuss the possibility of filing a suit by the mother against the City of Louisville in connection with the boy's death.

ANNE BRADEN also commented to the source that she was leaving Louisville on the evening of 4/4/71 and would be gone for two weeks and in her absence source could speak with HELEN GREEVER, her "assistant", at SCEF. When source

inquired of ANNE BRADEN as to the purpose of her leaving Louisville for two weeks, she only commented that she would be "working".

Source also talked with CARL BRADEN telephonically on 4/4/71 regarding the Peoples Party of Kentucky, and BRADEN only commented to the effect that all who had participated in the convention had left Louisville and returned to their respective areas. BRADEN stated that as of this time the group wanted no publicity regarding this event as it was just in the forming stage.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Tribute to rights leader100 march and sing
Dr. King's song

By Ed RYAN

Courier-Journal Staff Writer

We shall overcome/we shall overcome/we shall overcome some day/Deep in my heart/I do believe/we shall overcome someday.

The familiar theme song of the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was revived again yesterday and carried through downtown Louisville by about 100 marchers.

Organized by the two-month-old Black Workers Coalition (BWC) of Louisville, the march commemorated the third anniversary of Dr. King's assassination in Memphis, Tenn.

"We are here to testify that Martin Luther King is not dead," said the Rev. F. G. Sampson in a spellbinding talk on the Memorial Auditorium steps, 970 S. Fourth, where the march ended.

"He lives in the bosoms of those who

carry on his business. His spirit flies beyond the earth."

It was a beautiful day for a march, but there were few people along Fourth Street to watch. The biggest response came from the housing projects between 9th and Walnut—where the march began—and 13th and Walnut.

Negro children and their parents came out on the sidewalks, waved to their marching friends, sang "We shall overcome" and gave the familiar "peace" sign.

About a half-dozen Negro boys took over the lead at 13th and Chestnut and headed the march the rest of the way—to Fourth and Chestnut, then down Fourth to Memorial Auditorium.

Many onlookers didn't understand the reason for the procession until they saw the big white sign "Do you remember Dr. Martin L. King?"

Samuel Hawkins, one of yesterday's marchers, remembered his association with Dr. King in marches at Selma, Ala., Chicago and the "open housing" demonstrations several years ago in Louisville.

Hawkins joked with his fellow marchers yesterday about the "75 to 85-degree" heat of some of Dr. King's marches in the South and the "rocks and stones" that had been hurled his way.

Yesterday's police-escorted march was free of any incidents. Utility workers at Fourth and Chestnut looked on passively as the mainly Negro crowd passed by singing:

Before I'll be a slave/I'll be buried in my grave/and go home to my Lord/and be free.

Signs carried by the BWC members told of their discontent with hiring practices of some local industries. "G.E. Has 20,000 Workers, Only 2,000 Blacks," and "Ford Has a Better Idea—But Not for Blacks."

U. B. Thomas, chairman of BWC, explained that "we are here to dramatize that Dr. King's dream still lives on—and that we're trying to implement King's dream in these plants."

The BWC, organized to help fight job discrimination in Louisville-area plants and businesses, has become affiliated with the Southern Christian Leadership

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page B 1

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Date: 4-5-71

Edition: Morning

Author:

Editor: Barry Bingham

Title:

Character: 157-927

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: LS

☒ Being Investigated

157-1219-34

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 5 1971	
FBI-LOUISVILLE	

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

~~Conference—the civil rights organization—~~
Dr. King established.

How is Dr. King remembered? Yesterday's participants had some thoughts:

"He was truly a peaceful warrior, he was a prophet sent to liberate the black man," said Hawkins. "The one thing I liked the most about him was that he honestly tried to do the right thing."

"He was an outstanding leader—for both blacks and whites," said Mrs. Sylvia Kelly, an active worker in the Louisville "open housing" campaign.

"Martin Luther King would tell us today—'Don't let hatred come into your heart,'" the Rev. Mr. Sampson told the gathering.

"Martin Luther King still lives within all of us and he's here to stay," the minister concluded.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOUISVILLE DATE: 4/5/71
FROM : SA WARREN L. WALSH
SUBJECT: FOIA(b)(7) - (D) (P)

On March 29, 1971, captioned source furnished the following information:

In an envelope postmarked March 28, 1971, bearing the return address of the Peoples Part Organizing Committee, 4403 Virginia Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky. The source received literature announcing the holding of a Founding Convention of the Peoples Party of Kentucky on April 2-4, 1971. The event is to be held at the Sacred Heart School, 1621 West Broadway, Louisville, Kentucky. The literature reflects there will no noteworthy speaker as the event is for Peoples Party members. Registration commences at 6:00 PM, 4/2/71 and the first session is at 8:00 PM that same evening. The source also advised that he has learned from the Black Workers Coalition of Louisville that that organization is sponsoring a march in Louisville, Kentucky, on April 4, 1971, the anniversary death date of the late MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. The march is in KING's honor. The group will gather at 9th and Walnut Streets. The march will begin at 1:00 PM. The group will march west to 13th Street, south to Chestnut, east to 4th Street, and south to the Memorial Auditorium. There a memorial service will be held on the steps.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

- 1 - 100-3346 (C. BRADEN)
- 1 - 100-3533 (A. BRADEN)
- 1 - 100-5465 (LTU)
- 1 - 100-5755 (PPK) 1 - 100-5530 (BARBEE)
- 1 - 100-5763 (YIPPIE DEMONSTRATION)
- 1 - 157-726 (THOMAS)
- 1 - 157-927 (KING)
- 1 - 157-1194 (ELLIS)
- 1 - 157-1219 (BWC)
- 1 - 157-1309 (RAP)

WLW/lmm
(12)

157-1219-33

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 1971	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

During the first part of the week of March 2, 1971, the source ran into MIKE REDDICKS walking on the street. They conversed briefly. REDDICKS told the source that he is currently active in trying to get a Yippie group organized in Louisville. REDDICKS stated that currently the group is planning to hold a "be-in" on 4/11/71 in Central Park, in Louisville. REDDICKS stated that its purpose will be to show the group's opposition to participation in Vietnam. REDDICKS said that the group plans to hold a rock concert in Central Park on that date.

On March 29, 1971, the source was talking with a group of about a dozen persons of the Louisville Tenants Union (LTU). Included in the group were CAROL THOMAS, BYRON ELLIS, and WESLEY BARBEE. THOMAS told the source the group had been to the Mayor of Louisville's Office on the morning of March 29, 1971 for the purpose of presenting a petition to the Mayor requesting the Mayor set up a fund to provide for temporary housing for persons who are evicted because of the city finding the homes in which they reside sub-standard. Also the group's petition requested the Louisville Tenants Union be reimbursed \$150 which the group spent in relocating the FLACK family which had been evicted from their home because of sub-standard housing. THOMAS told the source that the groups's petition had been accepted for the Mayor by his assistant, BILL SUMMERS.

During the above contact, the source advised that he had received no information indicating the existence of a group in Kentucky known as the Revolutionary Action Party.

4/2/71

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO: BUREAU

FROM: FBI, LOUISVILLE (157-927) (P)

DEMONSTRATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH ANNIVERSARY OF
DEATH OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., APRIL FOUR, SEVENTY-
ONE, RACIAL MATTERS.

BLACK WORKERS COALITION (BWC), LOUISVILLE, KY.,
GROUP FORMED TO WORK AGAINST DISCRIMINATION AGAINST
NEGROES IN EMPLOYMENT, IS SPONSORING A MARCH AND
MEMORIAL SERVICE IN DOWNTOWN LOUISVILLE, KY., ON
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL FOUR, NEXT, IN HONOR OF THE
LATE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED
RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ACTIVE IN THE BWC,
ON APRIL ONE, LAST, ADVISED IT IS ANTICIPATED THREE TO
FOUR HUNDRED PERSONS WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE EVENT.

ONE OF THE PARTICIPANTS, REVEREND FREDERICK SAMPSON,

- 1 - 109th MIG, Columbus, Ohio (RM)
- 1 - Secret Service, Louisville, Ky. (RM)
- 1 - USA, Louisville, Ky. (RM)
- 1 - 157-927
- ① - 157-1219

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

WLW:s1b
(6)

823

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

157-1219-32

14

Searched	_____
Serialized	_____
Indexed	_____
Filed	_____

LS 157-927

PAGE TWO

A RESPECTED LOUISVILLE, KY., NEGRO LEADER AND MEMBER OF THE KENTUCKY COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, SCHEDULED TO PARTICIPATE AND TO LEAD PRAYER DURING THE MEMORIAL SERVICE. THE BWC HAS NOT HERETOFORE PARTICIPATED IN ANY VIOLENCE AND IT DOES NOT DESIRE VIOLENCE OCCURRING IN CONNECTION WITH THE APRIL FOUR, NEXT, MARCH AND MEMORIAL SERVICE.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, SECRET SERVICE, AND U.S. ATTORNEY ADVISED.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

SOURCE IS FOIA(b) (7) - (D) **COPY OF INSTANT TELETYPE BEING DISSEMINATED LOCALLY AND NO LHM WILL BE SUBMITTED UNLESS DEVELOPMENTS OCCUR REQUIRING SAME.**

LS 157-927

ADDENDUM:

SA WALSH telephonically advised Detective JOHN AUBREY, Intelligence Unit, LSPD, AUSA KENNETH J. TUGGLE, WDKY, and Secret Service Agent PHIL COX, and MIG GEORGE ORR of instant matter.

Date received 3/17/71	Received from (name or symbol number) FOIA(b) (7) - (D)	Received by SA EDMUND V. ARMENTO
Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in person <input type="checkbox"/> by telephone <input type="checkbox"/> by mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> orally <input type="checkbox"/> recording device <input type="checkbox"/> written by Informant		
If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent: Dictated <u>3/19/71</u> to <u>Linda M. McCullum</u> Transcribed <u>3/25/71</u> Authenticated by Informant _____		Date of Report 3/17/71 Date(s) of activity 3/17/71
Brief description of activity or material <u>Information re Junta of Militant Organizations (JOMO), Louisville Chapter, (Activities and Individuals)</u>		File where original is located if not attached FOIA(b) (7) - (D)
Remarks:		

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN, IF UTILIZED IN COMMUNICATIONS PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION, SHOULD BE APPROPRIATELY PARAPHRASED TO FURTHER PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF INSTANT SOURCE.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

- 1 - 157-1161 (JOMO)
 - 1 - 157-1302 (FUNERAL WHITNEY YOUNG, JR.)
 - 1 - 157-1301 (SIMMONS)
 - 1 - 157-915 (MC COLLUM)
 - 1 - 157-206 (WILLIAMS)
 - 1 - 100-2271 (NAACP)
 - 1 - 66-1826A
 - 1 - 157-1219 (BWC)
- EVA/lmm
(9)

- A -
COVER PAGE

DO NOT DESTROY - FDPA

Block Stamp

157-1219-31

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of JOMO flyer re Black Solidarity week, April 18-24, 1971, at Louisville, Kentucky, was furnished to JOHN AUBREY, Detective, Intelligence Squad, Louisville Division of Police on 3/17/71 by SA EDMUND V. ARMENTO.

It is noted that a copy of the "Burning Spear" in possession of [redacted] on March 17, 1971, described in the attached report was not obtained therefrom inasmuch as instant source has previously furnished sufficient copies thereof one of which is included in LS 157-1161 sub B.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

- B* -
COVER PAGE

Louisville, Kentucky
March 17, 1971

JUNTA OF MILITANT ORGANIZATIONS (JOMO)

Source advised that he recently visited the Institute of Black Unity, 3208 West Broadway, Louisville, at which time he observed that the large front room thereof has been altered somewhat in the recent past. Source noted that in addition to furniture rearrangement, large poster-like photographs of Angela Davis, H. Rap Brown, Joe Waller, Connie Tucker, and Al Courtney, are displayed on several walls. Source indicated that much of the printed literature displayed therein concerned the "freedom for political prisoners", inasmuch as all of the above mentioned individuals, exclusive of Joe Waller, are in the process of contesting court action. Source also noted that JOMO has a substantial supply of "Free Angela Davis Buttons" on hand, described by source as white circular buttons with black lettering.

Source displayed 25 copies of the "Burning Spear", Volume 2, #2, February 23 - March 8, 1971, which he was allocated by the Louisville JOMO Chapter for public sale. Source noted that a single sheet flyer prepared by JOMO, 3208 West Broadway, Louisville, Kentucky, was being inserted in all copies of the above mentioned "Burning Spear" wherein Black Solidarity week, April 18-24, 1971 at Louisville, Kentucky was announced. Source furnished several copies of the above described flyer, one of which is attached hereto.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SIMMONS

Source advised that Ben Simmons is considered to be the "Minister of Defense" or "Sergeant of Arms" of the Louisville JOMO Chapter at the present time, noting, however, that Simmons is also serving in the capacity of Acting JOMO Louisville Chapter Chairman in the absence of Claude McCollum. Source described Simmons as follows:

Name: Benjamin Franklin Simmons
Alias: Brother Ben
Race: Negro
Sex: Male
Age: 20-22
Height: 5'11" - 6'
Weight: 150 - 155
Hair: Black (Afro)
Eyes: Brown
Build: Slender
Characteristics: Light sideburns, short beard, light mustache, small round face, wears wire-frame type glasses
Complexion: Medium - dark

Source further indicated that Simmons is frequently observed traveling in a light blue Volkswagen with unknown New York license operated by an unidentified Negro male.

HENRI WILLIAMS

Source advised that Ben Simmons indicated on instant date that Henri Williams departed Louisville, Kentucky reportedly for an unknown location within the State of Alabama after a very short visit at the former location. Source noted that both Williams and his wife, Cleo Gully are currently believed to be working with JOMO at St. Petersburg, Florida.

CLAUDE MCCOLLUM

Source advised that Claude McCollum recently indicated that the Louisville JOMO Chapter is in dire need of external financial support and that McCollum, himself, asked source to contribute money to the Louisville Chapter in order that said chapter could meet basic expenses. Source noted that the Rambler Station Wagon usually operated by Claude McCollum bears Fort Knox, Kentucky bumper sticker number A 90229 11, noting that the last two digits are

enclosed in a rectangular shaped colored patch thereon. Source indicated that the above described decal may possibly have been on the vehicle prior to McCollum taking possession thereof.

WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR. FUNERAL

Source advised that a bus departed Central High School, Louisville, Kentucky, with Louisville area students at approximately 9:15 AM on instant date en route to Lexington, Kentucky. The occupants were to attend the burial services of Whitney M. Young, Jr. Source noted no further information regarding possible demonstrations either en route or at the burial site has been developed.

The JUNTA OF MILITANT ORGANIZATIONS seeks as one major goal the unification of Black People in Louisville. Only as a unified people will power come to us---the power to correct the ills and problems that burden our community. JOMO submits to our community five (5) steps which will build a better Black Community.

- 1) Build economic stability by purchasing from Black businesses and demanding high quality goods from any store that serves our community
- 2) Consolidate black voting power to secure and to promote the needs of the black community
- 3) Encourage dynamic leadership that stress self-determination for our community
- 4) Actively support organizations that fight terrorism and fear in the black community
- 5) Actively work in a black organization --join JOMO, Institute of Black Unity, your local church, Black Worker's Coalition, NAACP, and any other organization that serves our community.

PURCHASE FROM BLACK BUSINESSES

SUPPORT BLACK SOLIDARITY WEEK

APRIL 18 thru APRIL 24, 1971

The JUNTA OF MILITANT ORGANIZATIONS is sponsoring a BLACK SOLIDARITY WEEK during April 18, 1971 to April 24, 1971. BLACK SOLIDARITY WEEK seeks to point out the areas where black people need unity and solidarity. Unity builds collective power which black people need.

To demonstrate solidarity among our people, BLACK SOLIDARITY WEEK will also be PURCHASE FROM BLACK BUSINESSES week. Economic power is the first step to community power. JOMO asks all black businesses along with the residents of our community to support this week. JOMO will be in the streets encouraging people to buy goods from their brothers and sisters.

JOMO
3208 W. Broadway
7789378

Date received 3/18/71	Received from (name or symbol number) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 15px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	Received by SA EDMUND V. ARMENTO (b) (7) - (D)
Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks) <input type="checkbox"/> in person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> by telephone <input type="checkbox"/> by mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> orally <input type="checkbox"/> recording device <input type="checkbox"/> written by Informant		
If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent: Dictated <u>3/19/71</u> to <u>Linda M. McCullum</u> Transcribed <u>3/24/71</u> Authenticated by Informant _____		Date of Report 3/18/71 Date(s) of activity 3/18/71
Brief description of activity or material Information re JUNTA OF MILITANT ORGANIZATIONS (JOMO), LOUISVILLE CHAPTER, (INDIVIDUALS AND ACTIVITIES)		File where original is located if not attached <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 15px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>

Remarks:

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN, IF UTILIZED IN COMMUNICATIONS PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION, SHOULD BE APPROPRIATELY PARAPHRASED TO FURTHER PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF INSTANT SOURCE.

-
- 1 - 157-1161 (JOMO)
 - 1 - 157-1301 (SIMMONS)
 - 1 - 157-1246 (MOORE)
 - 1 - 157-1298 (HOLDEN)
 - 1 - 157-1208 (ALLEN)
 - 1 - 157-1243 (QUILLIN)
 - 1 - 157-2271 (NAACP)
 - 1 - 157-1293 (BROWN)
 - 1 - 157-1219 (BWC)

EVA/lmm
(10)

[Handwritten signature]

Block Stamp

157-1219-30

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAR 29 1971	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

[Handwritten initials]

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

Louisville, Kentucky
March 18, 1971

JUNTA OF MILITANT ORGANIZATIONS (JOMO)

Source advised that he sold approximately 25 issues of "Burning Spear" in downtown Louisville, Kentucky, on March 17, 1971 surrendering all receipts therefor to Ben Simmons, acting chairman of the Louisville JOMO Chapter. Source noted that said chapter is presently searching for additional means of financial support inasmuch as the financial situation is extremely critical.

Source noted that according to Ben Simmons, a short meeting of individuals affiliated with JOMO at Louisville, Kentucky was conducted on the evening of March 17, 1971 at the Institute of Black Unity. Source related that about eight individuals attended same including Ben Simmons, Sharon Quillin, Doris Allen, Gordon Moore, and John Holden.

Source related that the Louisville JOMO Chapter assigns work to members according to general work schedules, which source described as follows:

<u>Day</u>	<u>Type of Work</u>
Monday, Wednesday Friday	General Newspaper Sales
Tuesday, Thursday	Community Work
Saturday	Visitations at Various Community Centers

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SIMMONS:

Source advised that Ben Simmons is apparently associated with "Stop Dope Now" in some manner inasmuch as Simmons was observed wearing a "Stop Dope Now" badge, described by source as a circular pin with a hypodermic needle depicted.

SHARON QUILLIN

Source advised that Sharon Quillin is currently employed with the "Stop Dope Now" program in the "Black Coalition, the latter group maintaining office space in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Louisville Headquarters, located in the vicinity of 28th and Dumesnil Streets, Louisville, Kentucky.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Workers Coalition set to join SCLC

Tentative plans have been announced for the 300-member Black Workers Coalition to join the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) as its Kentucky affiliate.

The Black Workers Coalition was organized last February to help fight job discrimination at Louisville area plants and businesses and has led several protests.

The SCLC, an Atlanta-based civil rights group that was once headed by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., has led several national civil rights drives.

Its Kentucky affiliate, the Kentucky Christian Leadership Conference, ceased operation last year.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page A 11

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

3-11-71

Date: Morning

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Barry Bingham

Title:

Character: 157-

or

Classification:

Ls

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

157-1219-29

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 11 1971	
FBI-LOUISVILLE	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ALLY IN FIGHT AGAINST JOB BIAS**Black Workers Coalition
of Louisville Is Nearing
Affiliation With SCLC**By **CLARENCE MATTHEWS**
Louisville Times Staff Writer

The Black Workers Coalition (BWC), a move designed to strengthen its position in dealing with job discrimination, near completion of arrangements that would make it an affiliate of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

The Atlanta-based, religious-oriented SCLC has led a number of national civil rights drives and was once headed by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the assassinated civil-rights leader. It has been without a Kentucky affiliate since the Kentucky Christian Leadership Conference (KCLC) ceased operations last year.

The BWC, which was organized by a small group of black workers last February, works to eliminate alleged job discrimination at local businesses and industries and has led several protests. It now has about 300 members.

Its leadership, with the exception of the Rev. Leo Lesser Jr., former KCLC president and now board chairman of the Black Workers Coalition, comes from the working class and was unknown before formation of the BWC.

Ceremony Tentatively Planned

Tentative plans are for the BWC to receive its SCLC affiliation charter in ceremonies on March 21 at the Southern Baptist Church, 2304 Algonquin Parkway, Mr. Lesser said.

The BWC has already paid a \$50 affiliation fee and has received preliminary approval from the SCLC, according to U. B. Thomas Jr., coalition chairman.

We are expecting to have our charter

within the next two weeks, but I don't want to put a time limit on it," he added.

"We are hoping that the affiliation will be final before there is another confrontation," said Thomas.

Could Provide Clout

Thomas said the BWC sought the alliance with the SCLC in hopes that the organization, which has a national following could provide the clout the coalition needs if it becomes necessary to bring pressure on large national corporations.

"We would ask them (the SCLC) to hold rallies, organize demonstrations and help us with national boycotts if that become necessary," Thomas said.

"We really have our hands full at this time," he asserted. "Things are going good, but we are tackling some of the giants in this city."

The BWC has staged one-day black worker walkouts at the Louisville works of International Harvester and at the two local plants of the Ford Motor Co. to protest against alleged racial discrimination at the plants.

Spokesmen for Ford and International Harvester have denied discrimination charges.

Move Started Month Ago

Thomas said the BWC has been working out the affiliation with the SCLC for about a month.

He said the BWC has been working in cooperation with the SCLC on several projects over the past year, including the 1970 and 1971 memorial observances for Dr. King.

Thomas added that the BWC, with the

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page A 17

Louisville Times

Louisville, Ky.

Date: 3-10-71
Edition: Home Edition
Author:
Editor: Barry Bingham
Title: Black Workers Coalition

Character: Bu 157-
or
Classification: Ls 157-1409
Submitting Office: Ls

☐ Being Investigated

157-1219-28

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 12 1971	
FBI-LOUISVILLE	

COPY SENT BUREAU 3/12/71

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

added manpower and skills provided by the SCLC, would be able to begin work in several new areas where it suspects employment discrimination.

The KCLC, which helped organize open-housing demonstrations here in 1966 and 1967, often received SCLC support

and the personal help of Dr. King and the Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, present SCLC president.

Before its demise, the KCLU had suffered from dwindling membership and financial support. It had existed for about six years.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Black Workers Stage Boycott At Two Ford Motor Factories Here

By CLARENCE MATTHEWS
Louisville Times Staff Writer

About 200 black workers refused to go to work yesterday in protest against alleged racial discrimination at the Ford Motor Co.'s two Louisville plants.

The work boycott, led by the Black Workers Coalition, was intended to rally black community support behind black Ford workers who have staged several protests against alleged job discrimination at the two plants.

U. R. Thomas, coalition chairman, said the walkout of black workers was "about 90 per cent effective," despite the closing down of some Ford shifts because of the weather.

He said the protesting workers had indicated their intention to stay off the job prior to the partial plant shutdowns.

The one-day protest was aimed at forcing

ing the company to meet with dissident workers to discuss their complaints, Thomas said.

Thomas listed these among several demands made upon Ford officials:

✓ That company and union officials meet with black Ford workers and members of the coalition to discuss their grievances.

✓ That all-black committees be named at the Westport Road truck plant and the assembly plant on Grade Lane to investigate complaints of black workers against the union and company.

✓ That the company print a newsletter clearly stating its policies against racial discrimination and inflammatory writings on walls.

✓ That the company take steps to prevent white supervisors from addressing black workers as "boy."

✓ That policies be changed to bring about the hiring of more black workers at the two plants.

Thomas called yesterday's actions the beginning of a "showdown" between the company and black workers at the two plants.

He said the walkout, the second to be staged by black workers at the two plants, was decided upon after Ford and union officials failed to meet with the coalition.

Thomas said the coalition is also planning an economic boycott of Ford products "to drive them (Ford officials) to the conference table."

Thomas said the coalition is seeking the help of national civil-rights leaders to assist in broadening such a boycott.

About 100 workers attended a rally yesterday at the Community Methodist Church, 677 S. 40th, to hear plans for the boycott and other steps.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

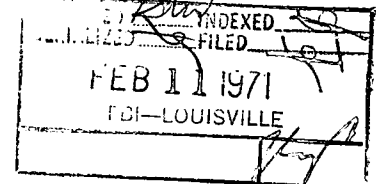
— Page A 15

— Louisville Times

— Louisville, Ky.

Date: 2-10-71
Edition: Home Edition
Author:
Editor: Barry Bingham
Title:

Character:
or
Classification: Ls
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated



DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-9903) DATE: 2/9/71

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (157-1161) (P)

SUBJECT: JUNTA OF MILITANT ORGANIZATIONS (JOMO)
RACIAL MATTERS

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Re Louisville letter dated 11/9/70 and Bureau letter to Louisville dated 11/19/70. (see 11)

Referenced Louisville letter enclosed for the Bureau one copy of a 19 page LHM dated 11/9/70 setting forth a transcript of a radio program on Station WAKY, Louisville, Ky., on 10/24/70 relating to the Louisville, Ky., Chapter of the captioned organization. It is noted the participants in the radio program did not identify themselves by name until the end of the program.

Referenced Bulet instructed Louisville to attempt to determine specifically which individuals made which remarks during the radio program and advise the Bureau of the results of the efforts to establish this.

[redacted] is familiar with the voices of the 4 individuals participating in the radio program as representatives of JOMO. On 1/27/71 this source through

2-Bureau (RM)

19-Louisville (2-157-1161) (JOMO)

(1-157-815) (LESSER)

(1-157-1131) (Black Workers Coalition)

(1-100-197) (SCEF)

(1-157-912) (Our Black Thing)

(1-157-664) (Young Blacks for Progress)

(1-157-599) (BULK)

(1-157-996) (Black Liberation Front)

(1-157-1033) (JOE WALLER)

(1-157-1204) (Brother BUTCH T.)

(1-157-583) (KIMITHI (PH) KUYU)

(1-157-915) (CLAUDE McCOLLUM)

(1-157-1206) (HENRI WILLIAMS)

(1-100-2271) (NAACP)

(1-157-672) (MANFRED REID)

(1-157-1208) (DORIS ALLEN)

(1-157-1119) (SHARON QUILLIN)

WLW/mllh

(21)

(SEE ADDENDUM PAGE 7)

157-1219-26

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DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

LS 157-1161

a listening of the tape recording of the program and simultaneously reviewing the transcript of the program furnished information reflecting that the remarks as shown in the transcript of the program were made by the individuals as noted hereinafter:

On Page 2 of the transcript the remark "Junta of Militant Organizations" was by CLAUDE McCOLLUM.

On Page 2 of the transcript the remark "Approximately 2 months" was by KIMITHI KUYU.

On Page 2 of the transcript the paragraph beginning "Our political..." and ending "...wish to do," as well as the paragraph beginning "Like we're..." and ending "...subjects in line" were by CLAUDE McCOLLUM.

On Page 3 of the transcript the paragraph beginning "Yes, major political..." and ending "... all over the country" was by CLAUDE McCOLLUM.

On Page 3 of the transcript the paragraph beginning "We consider all..." and ending "... our people" was by HENRI WILLIAMS.

On Page 4 of the transcript the paragraph beginning "In the immediate..." and ending "... the education program" was by KIMITHI KUYU.

On Page 4 of the transcript the paragraph beginning "Well, first of all,..." and ending on Page 5 with "...that type of hang-up" was by KIMITHI KUYU.

On Page 5 of the transcript the paragraph beginning "You know, like..." and ending with "...context to it" was by HENRI WILLIAMS.

LS 157-1161

The remarks on Page 5 of the transcript "Yes, it does. It's located at 3208 West Broadway," and the remark "Yes, it is" on Page 5 were by BUTCH T., whose true name according to the source is DWAYNE HINES.

The remarks on Page 6 of the transcript with the paragraph beginning "No, to be about..." and ending with "...coalition with SCEF" were by HENRI WILLIAMS.

The remarks in the paragraph on Page 6 of the transcript beginning with "Well, first of all..." and ending on Page 7 of the transcript with "...but right now I don't see it" were by KIMITHI KUYU.

The remarks beginning on Page 7 with the paragraph "I'd like to point..." and ending on Page 8 of the transcript with "...our cause now in 1970" were by CLAUDE McCOLLUM.

The remarks on Page 8 of the transcript in the paragraph beginning "A little more on it..." and ending "...are writing books now" were by KIMITHI KUYU.

The remark "The Chicago 7 and 1 Black, you know" on Page 8 of the transcript was by KIMITHI KUYU.

The remarks in the paragraph on Page 8 of the transcript beginning "Brother Joe Waller..." and ending "...white rascal actions" were by HENRI WILLIAMS.

The remarks in the paragraph on Page 9 of the transcript beginning "Well, first thing..." and ending "...whatever the case" were by KIMITHI KUYU.

LS 157-1161

The remark on Page 9 of the transcript "Excuse me brother, right on" was by HENRI WILLIAMS.

The remarks in the paragraph on Page 9 of the transcript beginning "I'll say this for..." and ending "...have time to jive" were by CLAUDE MCCOLLUM.

The remarks in a paragraph beginning on Page 9 of the transcript with "Like you know..." and ending on Page 10 with "...racism in white workers" were by HENRI WILLIAMS.

The remarks in the paragraph on Page 10 beginning with "The Black Panther Party..." and ending with "...any other Black organizations" were by CLAUDE MCCOLLUM.

The remarks in the paragraph on Page 10 of the transcript beginning with "We love the..." and ending with "...Black Panther Party" were by HENRI WILLIAMS.

The remarks in the paragraph on Page 11 of the transcript beginning with "Any Black person..." and ending with "...question about it" were by HENRI WILLIAMS.

The remarks in the paragraph beginning on Page 11 of the transcript with "Well, first of all..." and ending on Page 12 of the transcript with "...is a political prisoner" were by KIMITHI KUYU.

The remarks on Page 12 of the transcript beginning with "I see a movement..." and ending with "...not to react" were by KIMITHI KUYU.

The remarks in the paragraph on Page 12 of the transcript beginning with "I feel that..." and ending with "...and to unintelligible unintelligible" were by CLAUDE MCCOLLUM.

LS 157-1161

The remarks in the paragraph on Page 12 of the transcript beginning with "JOMO is sponsoring..." and ending on Page 13 of the transcript with "...University of Louisville" were by CLAUDE McCOLLUM.

The remarks in the paragraph on Page 13 of the transcript beginning with "Brother Ken Phillips..." and ending with "...on college campuses" were by HENRI WILLIAMS.

The remarks in the paragraph on Page 14 of the transcript beginning with "Yes, I do..." and ending with "...our main objective" were by BUTCH T.

The remarks in the paragraph on Page 14 of the transcript beginning with "Well, I feel..." and ending with "...deal with this" were by CLAUDE McCOLLUM.

The remarks in the paragraph beginning on Page 14 of the transcript with "Well, you know..." and ending on Page 15 with "...oppressed Black people" were by HENRI WILLIAMS.

The remarks in the paragraph on Page 15 of the transcript beginning with "Also, JOMO in..." and ending with "...be in jail" were by CLAUDE McCOLLUM.

The remark on Page 15 of the transcript "You know, JOMO has stopped running around using such revolutionary rhetoric" was by CLAUDE McCOLLUM.

The remarks on Page 15 of the transcript in the paragraph beginning "And also..." and ending on Page 16 with "...the monkey do's" were by KIMITHI KUYU.

LS 157-1161

The remarks on Page 16 of the transcript in the paragraph beginning "No, we feel..." and ending "...the Liberation Front" were by HENRI WILLIAMS, as was the remark on Page 16 "He is the National Chairman, that's right."

The remarks in the paragraph beginning on Page 16 of the transcript with "He came here... and ending on Page 17 of the transcript with "...of this opportunity" were by HENRI WILLIAMS.

The remarks in the paragraph beginning on Page 17 of the transcript with "No, absolutely not..." and ending on Page 18 with "...centralized organization either" were by HENRI WILLIAMS, as was the remark on Page 18, namely "Fact of the matter, we don't take over \$500 from any one person."

The remark on Page 18 of the transcript, namely "The name of the paper is the Burning Spear" was by BUTCH T. as were the remarks "It is published every two weeks" and "25¢ donation."

LS 157-1161

ADDENDUM:

Memo 11/9/70 from SA WARREN L. WALSH to SAC, Louisville, indicated a copy of the transcript of the radio broadcast of 10/25/70 to each file for which a copy of instant letter had been designated, accordingly on each copy of the transcript a handwritten addendum should be added as follows:

"See Bulet 11/19/70 (157-1161-34) advising the Laboratory has no special equipment with which a voice analyzation can be made.

"On 1/27/71 [] who is acquainted with the voices of the participants in instant program, from listening to the tape of the program, identified the voices of the participants. The identifications made have been written beside the remarks on the attached LHM."

Thereafter on the transcript in each file the appropriate notations should be made identifying which individuals made which remarks.

SAC, LOUISVILLE [REDACTED] (P)

2/1/71

SA WARREN L. WALSH

[REDACTED]
CS - R

During contact with captioned source on 1/25/71 source furnished the following:

So far as source is aware, the general racial climate in Louisville, Kentucky, at the current time is stable and source knows of no issue currently existing from which it could be anticipated violence may erupt in the immediate future. Source noted that source had visited the Park DuValle area in the West End of Louisville on 1/25/71 and noticed no unusual activity occurring and described the climate there as quite calm.

Regarding the Black Workers Coalition, source commented that the Coalition is still pushing its claim that Blacks are discriminated against in their employment at the Ford truck plant in Louisville. The Blacks are complaining not only against the Ford Company but also against the union representing the employees. Recently there have been several meetings between the Blacks and union officials and it appears the union officials are going to make a sincere effort to insure no discrimination against Blacks occurs on the part of union personnel.

Regarding alleged discrimination by company personnel at Ford, source noted that the company strongly denies any such discrimination exists. However, the Blacks complain that the principal discrimination is on the part of foremen at the plant in that the Blacks feel the foremen demand more of Black workers than of white workers. Source commented that it's sources opinion that if discrimination does exist on the part of the foremen it could well be unintentional discrimination without the foremen realizing the feelings of the Blacks involved.

[REDACTED]
①-157-1219 (BWC)
1-157-431 (RM, Louisville, Ky.)
1-157-995 (RM, Park DuValle)
WLW/mlh
(4)

157-1219-25

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DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

SAC, LOUISVILLE [REDACTED] (P)

1/12/71

SA WARREN L. WALSH

[REDACTED]
CS - R

During contact with captioned source on the dates stated, he furnished the following information:

On 12/15/70, source advised that he knew of no pending racial disturbances in the Louisville, Kentucky, area. He advised that he considered the over-all climate fairly stable. He has been unable to develop any further information regarding the activities of the JOMO group in Louisville.

On 1/5/71, source advised the following:

Source knows of no indication that racial violence will erupt in Louisville in the near future and knows of no one planning such activity.

Source very confidentially mentioned that the Black Workers Coalition in Louisville, which source described as a stable group, whose leader, U. B. THOMAS, considered a very sincere, non-violent type person, is deeply concerned regarding alleged discrimination of Negroes of the Ford Truck Plant in Jefferson County, Kentucky.

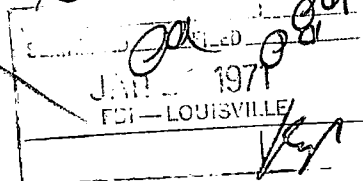
Source has had several conversations with THOMAS recently and THOMAS says that a number of Negroes at the Ford Truck Plant feel they are being discriminated against through what they termed verbal harassment and requirement by their supervisors that they perform more work than is required by white workers.

- [REDACTED]
- ① - 157-1219 (BWC)
 - 1 - 157-1161 (JOMO)
 - 1 - 100-197 (SCEF)
 - 1 - 157-815 (LESSER)
 - 1 - 157-431 (RM, LOUISVILLE)

WLW:lh

(7) *uh*

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA



THOMAS has also indicated to source that SCEF people, not identified, are offering assistance to the Black Workers Coalition and this concerns THOMAS as he feels SCEF might try to take over the Black Workers Coalition for its own purposes. Source said that THOMAS, while firm in his efforts to assist his Negro brothers, feels that the system of government in the United States can and will work if given the proper opportunity.

Source also advised that about two weeks ago, Rev. LEO LESSER, Assistant Director of the Louisville - Jefferson County Human Relations Commission, and who has an entree with the JOMO group in Louisville, commented to source that when the Louisville JOMO group first formed it exhibited quite a militant attitude, resulting in the whole Black Community being "turned off" with respect to JOMO. LESSER added that recently the JOMO group has supposedly moderated its views possibly as a guize to gain support of the Black Louisville Community.

SAC, LOUISVILLE

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

12/4/70

SA WARREN L. WALSH

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

On 11/24/70, captioned source furnished the following information:

He had on that date received by mail from Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF), Louisville, Ky., the following:

a 1 page undated leaflet from "The Board of SCEF" to "Concerned Southerners" which leaflet advised of SCEF's Board of Directors having voted 11/14/70 to initiate action regarding the cases of WALTER COLLINS and ANGELA DAVIS, who according to the leaflet face long jail sentences.

Attached to the above leaflet was a "Petition for Amnesty" addressed to the President of the U. S. relating to the refusal of the Supreme Court to consider the WALTER COLLINS Selective Service case.

The above documents were received from the source on 11/27/70 and have been filed in the 1A of 100-197.

On 11/27/70, there was also received from the source an 11-page document dealing with JOMO and its YHURU sponsored conference held 10/29-11/1/70, which the source received while at the conference site on 10/31/70. This document has been filed in the 1A of 157-1161.

On 11/24/70, source further advised that EUGENE ROBINSON will conduct a TV show on WLKY TV, Louisville, Ky., about ~~one~~ a month relating to issues involving Black and the poor. The first show is scheduled for 12/6/70. ROBINSON is in complete charge of the show and the station is showing

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

1-157-649 (ROBINSON)
1-157-1219 (BWQ)
1-100-197 (SCEF)
1-157-1161 (JOMO)

WLW/mlh
(8)

1-66-1826A

1-88- (ANGELA DAVIS)
1-157-815 (LESSER)

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it as a public service type event. There are no sponsors. The source advised that to date there is no indication that any militants in Louisville are being solicited by ROBINSON for appearance on the show. The source will remain alert to this possibility.

On 11/24/70, the source also advised the group known as the Black Workers Coalition (BWO) which the source said is headed by U. B. THOMAS, plans to demonstrate in front of the Jefferson County Courthouse, Louisville, Ky., at 11 AM, 11/24/70. Reportedly the purpose of the demonstration is to solicit support for the group's contention that the Ford Motor Company in Louisville is discriminating against Black workers.

It was noted to the source that a WAKY radio program on 10/25/70 regarding the Junta of Militant Organizations (JOMO) identified Rev. LEO LESSER as chairman of the Black Workers Coalition. Source said that source feels this is incorrect as source has never noted Rev. LESSER as being a leading force in the Black Workers Coalition but rather to date the only leading person in that group to the source's knowledge has been U. B. THOMAS.

On 11/24/70, the above information re the scheduled demonstration by the Black Workers Coalition was telephonically furnished by SA WARREN L. WALSH to Detective JOHN AUBREY, Intelligence Unit, Louisville PD, Louisville, Ky., who subsequently advised that a group of about 10 started demonstrating in front of the Jefferson County Courthouse, Louisville, Ky., a little after 11 AM, 11/24/70. The demonstrators were Negro with the exception of 2 or 3 who were white. None of them were recognized by Detective AUBREY. He did observe 6 of them arriving in a vehicle bearing 1970 Ky. tags L19-368. He advised this tag is registered to a MARION VARY, 6507 Six Mile Lane, Louisville, Ky., for a 1970 Ford (Pinto).

Detective AUBREY advised the above demonstration was held without incident.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

D

Black Workers Coalition Pickets 3 Ford Dealers

Members of the Black Workers Coalition of Kentucky picketed three downtown Louisville Ford dealers yesterday, protesting what the organization says is discrimination against Negroes by the Ford Motor Co. and by several foremen at the two Louisville Ford plants.

Ford officials said about eight pickets showed up at each of the three dealerships yesterday morning, carrying hand-lettered signs that said, "No Fords for Christmas," and "Ford has better ideas but not for blacks." They marched in front of the showrooms for about an hour and then left.

Officials at the three dealerships—Louisville Motors, 636 S. 5th, Summers-Herrmann Ford, 901 S. 3rd, and Monarch Auto Co., 200 E. Broadway—said the pickets didn't bother business.

A spokesman for Ford's Southeastern Region said yesterday that the charges of discrimination "are completely unjustified. Ford has an excellent record in dealing with blacks and other minority groups."

The company also repeated a contention that its agreement with the United Auto Workers union sets forth detailed procedures for filing, discussing and resolving complaints by Ford employees concerning alleged discrimination and a wide variety of other matters.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page A 10

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Date: 11-24-70
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor: Barry Bingham
Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Ls

☐ Being Investigated

157-1219-22

SEARCHED ☒ INDEXED ☒

FBI - LOUISVILLE

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Several Workers Join One-Day Strike

Black Workers Coalition Stages Protest at Ford

By JOHN LONG

Courier-Journal Staff Writer

More than twice as many workers as usual were off their jobs at Louisville's two Ford Motor Co. plants yesterday as a substantial number of Negro employees staged a one-day strike to protest what they say is racial discrimination at the plants.

The company said production continued normally yesterday and denied it has discriminated against any minority group.

The Black Workers Coalition, which called the strike, claimed that at least 250 employees were off—or were to be off—their jobs as a result of the protest. That includes some members of a 96-man Kentucky Truck Plant midnight maintenance crew who said they did not intend to work this morning, a coalition spokesman said.

Ford spokesmen said 352 of the two plants' 4,795 hourly workers were absent yesterday—185 more than usual for a Tuesday. The company would not say how many of the absentees were Negro workers. Figures for the midnight maintenance shift were not available early this morning.

At a press conference yesterday, Roosevelt Roberts, a coalition vice chairman and Ford employee, said the protesting workers demand that the company:

✓ Transfer two truck plant foremen who are alleged to have demonstrated prejudice against Negro workers. One of the foremen threw a cup of coffee on a Negro employee, the coalition says.

✓ Change hiring procedures to increase the number of Negro workers at the plants.

✓ Set up a program to increase the number of Negro skilled craftsmen at the plants.

✓ Assign Negro employees to the plants' medical department staff. The coalition charged that the medical department treats Negro and white patients differently and said that the company will not accept medical testimony from Negro doctors for Negro workers who are absent because of illness.

Roberts said the coalition will organize a boycott of Ford products if the demands are not met. He said the protesting workers are to return to their jobs today at the truck plant on Westport Road in northeastern Jefferson County and Ford's Louisville Assembly Plant on Fern Valley Road at Grade Lane.

Ford spokesmen in Atlanta issued this statement yesterday in response to the protest:

"Ford Motor Co. emphatically denies that it or its officials have discriminated against black workers or members of any other minority group in Louisville.

"Ford Motor Co. has long been a leader in equal opportunity employment and we are proud of our record of non-discriminatory hiring and working conditions in Louisville and at our other facilities."

A Ford spokesman said company officials will not meet with coalition leaders or discuss the charges with the organization because to do so "would be contrary both to our agreements with the United Auto Workers union (UAW) and to long-established company policy . . .

"The company's agreement with the UAW sets forth detailed procedures for filing, discussing and resolving complaints by Ford employees concerning alleged discrimination . . . Any complaints . . . will be handled in the normal manner . . . (rather than by) bargaining with or negotiating complaints from outside groups."

Officials of UAW Local 862, which represents the plants' employees, could not be reached for comment last night.

Roberts said the protest was "not . . . an anti-union move."

U. B. Thomas, coalition chairman, said the organization judged the number of men off the job in protest by counting persons present at a coalition-sponsored meeting of Ford workers yesterday at Community Temple Church, 677 S. 40th.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page B 1

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Date: 11-18-70
Edition: MorningAuthor:
Editor: Barry Bingham
Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: LS

☐ Being Investigated

157-1249-21

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Black Workers at Ford Plants Here Walk Out to Protest Alleged Abuses

By CLARENCE MATTHEWS

Louisville Times Staff Writer

About 250 black workers, who say they have been discriminated against, stayed off their jobs yesterday at the Ford Motor Co.'s two Louisville plants.

The walkout was in protest of alleged failure of the company to upgrade black workers and place more blacks in the skilled crafts and other all-white departments at the two plants.

"We assembled here today to dramatize that we will no longer accept bias nor apathetic attitudes" from Ford management, declared Roosevelt Roberts, a vice-president of the Black Workers Coalition, at a mass meeting of the workers at the Community Methodist Church, 677 S. 40th.

Roberts, a Ford employe, said the walkout was a one-day protest and "not a work-stoppage or an anti-union move."

"We only want the citizens of the community to know what persecution black people at this corporation are victims of," he added.

However, Roberts told a press conference at the church that a boycott of Ford Motor Co. products might be requested if the company fails to meet these four

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page A 18

Louisville Times

Louisville, Ky.

11-18-70

Date: Home Edition

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Barry Bingham

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

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157-1219-20

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
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FBI - LOUISVILLE	

requests by black workers at the two plants:

- ✓ Transfer of two foremen at the Ford Motor Co. truck plant. The workers said the two foremen, one of whom allegedly threw coffee on a black worker, have demonstrated prejudice against black workers.

- ✓ Modification of hiring procedures to increase the number of black workers at the two plants.

- ✓ Creation of a special program to increase the number of black workers in the skilled crafts. The workers said no blacks are in engineering maintenance.

- ✓ Placement of blacks in the medical department. The workers said medical department employees treat black workers differently than whites. They also accused the company of not accepting medical testimony from black doctors for black workers who are absent because of illness.

"If these demands are not met, the Black Workers Coalition and the black workers at Ford Motor Co. will ask all concerned citizens to participate in an economic boycott of all Ford products," Roberts said.

Roberts said that the coalition and Ford workers sent a telegram to Ford officials yesterday asking for a meeting to discuss the demands.

Roberts said about 90 per cent of the black Ford workers stayed off the job yesterday. Another mass meeting has been scheduled for Sunday.

U.B. Thomas, Black Workers Coalition chairman, told the meeting that the turnout of workers was "probably the greatest display of unity" in recent years in Louisville.

Ford officials from Atlanta (regional offices) to Detroit know that "you are out here today," Thomas added.

Thomas said the coalition earlier had

sought a meeting to discuss worker grievances, but company officials failed to reply to the coalition.

A Ford official in Atlanta emphatically denied that the company "has discriminated against black workers or any other minority group."

The spokesman said he had talked to officials at the two Louisville plants and there "are no plans to meet with the workers or the Black Workers Coalition."

The company also disagreed with the absentee total quoted by the black workers. The spokesman said a total of only 197 of the approximately 3,400 workers at both plants were off the job.

"We are continuing normal production and quality standards at both plants," the spokesman said.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

157-1109-10

Blacks, Ford Set Meeting Sunday on List of Grievances

The Black Workers Coalition warned yesterday that black workers at the two area Ford plants "will decide to take a 'black day'—a day that no black employees will be allowed to work" if Ford officials don't meet five demands next week.

James Kiphart, vice-chairman of the

Coalition, said Coalition representatives would meet with Ford officials at 3 p.m. Sunday at Community Methodist Church, 677 S. 40th.

Kiphart has charged that some plant supervisors have exhibited a "biased attitude" toward Negro workers and should be removed from their positions.

Other demands include an increase in the ratio of Negro employees in all employment phases at the plants; the hiring of Negroes in skilled crafts; placing Negroes in the plants' medical departments, and placing Negroes in other occupational areas in which they are not now represented.

The coalition has charged that the United Auto Workers (UAW) has failed to act on the grievances of Negro members at the plants.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 7

Louisville Times

Louisville, Ky.

Date: 11-2-70

Edition: Home Edition

Author:

Editor: Barry Bingham

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: LS

☐ Being Investigated

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SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
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FBI - LOUISVILLE	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Black Group to Push Voter-Registration Drive

If nobody shows up for voter registration next week, "just plain orneriness" will be the culprit, according to Ronald Brown.

Brown, a civil-rights leader who single-handedly registered 600 voters in 1967, is director of the Black Workers Coalition's non-partis voter-registration drive that begins next week.

He said the coalition is prepared to do nearly everything except tell people how to vote during its three-week campaign.

There will be free baby-sitting and transportation to registration substations at the group's headquarters, 686 S. Fourth, and fried chicken for youngsters who volunteer to help with the drive. The registration drive will cover two areas: one bounded by 15th, 36th, Broad-

way and Algonquin Parkway, and the other by 36th, the Ohio River, Algonquin Parkway and Market.

Brown said the coalition's unofficial goal is to sign up every person in those areas who has not already registered to vote.

The official goal, and the one that is being advertised on the group's 50,000 fliers, is to register 6,000 voters.

If the drive is successful and if somebody donates money to help the fledgling group, Brown said, he will conduct several "voting clinics" before the November election.

U.B. Thomas Jr., coalition chairman, said persons who are interested in helping with the drive should contact the group on weekdays between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page A 6

Louisville Times

Louisville, Ky.

157-1109-18

Date: 8-14-70

Edition: Home Edition

Author:

Editor: Barry Bingham

Title:

Character: 157-1219-18
or

Classification:

Submitting Office: LS

☐ Being Investigated

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

157-1109-18

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Black Workers Coalition To Push Vote Registration

The Black Workers Coalition, a civil rights group formed last January in Louisville, will conduct a non-partisan drive to register 6,000 new voters beginning Aug. 18, coalition Chairman U. B. Thomas announced yesterday.

The registration drive will cover two areas: one bounded by 15th Street, 36th Street, Broadway and Algonquin Parkway and the other by 36th Street, the Ohio River, Algonquin Parkway and Market Street.

Ronald Brown will head the registration drive.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

— Page C 2

— Courier-Journal

— Louisville, Ky.

Date: 8-6-70
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor:
Title: Barry Bingham

Character: 157-1219-17
or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Ls

☐ Being Investigated

DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

~~157-1219-17~~
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
AUG 6 1970
FBI - LOUISVILLE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

On Hiring, Promotions

Negroes, Chemical Firm Settle Some Grievances

The Black Workers Coalition and the B. F. Goodrich chemical division plant on Bells Lane have reached agreements on some grievances of Negro employees.

At a meeting last Wednesday, according to coalition spokesmen and Goodrich plant manager Lester Crunkleton, Goodrich agreed to:

✓ Add a Negro to the industrial rela-

tions department in the position of employment supervisor.

✓ Hire a Negro to fill the next opening as a production foreman.

✓ Hire more Negro workers.

✓ Make it clear, through a statement in the plant paper, that all qualified employees are considered for promotions, regardless of race.

"We're not exactly shouting for joy," said U. B. Thomas Jr., coalition chairman, "but it's a start."

In an earlier meeting, the coalition had asked that Goodrich increase the number of black workers by two per cent, but specific figures were left out of the discussion last week. About eight per cent of Goodrich's 1,050 man work force here is Negro, said Herbert P. McMath, industrial relations manager.

Crunkleton said, "We are trying to shoot for more than a two per cent increase in black workers, if at all possible."

Announcement of the agreement was delayed. Crunkleton said, so plant employees could be informed of the developments.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

— Page B 16

— Courier-Journal

— Louisville, Ky.

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DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Summer Projects for Youth Planned by Black Coalition

By CLARENCE MATTHEWS

Louisville Times Staff Writer

The Black Workers Coalition has begun a program which it hopes will keep the city "cool" and youths out of trouble this summer.

Under the plan, youths will be kept busy in a variety of coalition-sponsored recreation activities.

The project will operate through the recently formed Black Workers Coalition Youth Auxiliary, said U. B. Thomas Jr., coalition chairman.

In addition to keeping youths busy, the program is aimed at "bringing white and black youth together for meaningful exchanges and to show that the coalition is not racist or violent," Thomas added.

All youths, black and white, will be

eligible to take part in the summer program, to be financed by the auxiliary and coalition.

"We are also asking the city and community for help on this project," Thomas said, "to provide space for recreation activities."

Thomas asked the Rev. Leo Lesser, associate director of the city-county Human Relations Commission, to contact "appropriate people" in government.

Mr. Lesser said he had made "some telephone calls" today on behalf of the coalition, and "We have a commitment from the Board of Education to provide gyms if supervision can be provided."

"I think this is important," Mr. Lesser added. "When you see kids in the streets you don't know what will happen to them."

The auxiliary will also sponsor dances to help finance the program. Admission will be \$1.

The first of the dances is expected to be held the end of this month or the first of July at a "centrally located place easily accessible to both black and white," Thomas said. A white band, The Dual Expressions, has donated its services for the first dance.

Proceeds from the dance will be used for recreation projects to be voted on by the auxiliary. Projects under consideration are bowling, field trips, softball and baseball, Thomas said.

About 15 youths are members of the auxiliary, organized about a week ago. Alvin Bykes, a Male High School student, is temporary chairman.

Eventually, plans are for the auxiliary to be divided into two age groups—9 to 11 and 12 and over—as a means of serving the varied interests of young people.

"If this is successful," Thomas said, "the program will be operated during the winter months" for youths after school hours.

The coalition was formed about three months ago to improve job opportunities and working conditions for black workers in local businesses and industries.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

— Page A 3

— Louisville Times

— Louisville, Ky.

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DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

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Negroes Seek Meeting On Union's Procedures

Louisville's Black Workers Coalition is seeking a conference with the vice president of the Distillers Rectifying Wine and Allied Workers, International Union of America, Local 72, to discuss use of the grievance process in the case of a Negro union member.

The conference was requested by a Negro worker who alleged racial discrimination by the B. F. Goodrich Co. Chemical Division Plant, Bells Lane, and failure of the union local to ask for a hearing when he was dismissed from his job at the plant about two weeks ago.

Demonstration Planned

U. B. Thomas Jr., coalition chairman, said the former worker at the plant claimed he was fired for alleged insubordination. He added that other Negro workers have complained about alleged discrimination at the plant.

Thomas said the coalition is asking Donald E. Thornton, vice president of the union local, to meet with some of their members at 5 p.m. Wednesday. The dismissed worker "felt the union didn't process his grievance properly," Thomas said.

In connection with the case, about 12 coalition members will stage a brief demonstration in front of The B. F. Goodrich Co. Tire Division, 717 S. First,

at 5 p.m. today. Thomas said the demonstration is to dramatize Negro workers' grievance with the union local.

The coalition was formed about four months ago to improve working conditions of Negroes. Thomas said about 25 Negro employees of the Goodrich Bells Lane plant attended a coalition meeting yesterday and complained of alleged racial discrimination by the company in promotion and firing practices.

"We don't want to cause a work stoppage tomorrow," Thomas said. "But if we have to we'll demonstrate at the plant next." He said the workers' main grievance was with the union rather than the company however.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page B2

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

But Black Group Shuns Proposal Construction Jobs for Negroes Sought in New Plan

By **BILL PETERSON**
Courier-Journal Staff Writer

A committee with an unclear mandate was appointed yesterday to help develop a "Louisville Plan" to get more Negroes into the construction industry.

The exact role of the group, appointed by the Louisville Jefferson County Human Relations Commission, became uncertain when spokesmen for the Committee of United Blacks left a specially-called meeting after refusing to discuss proposals with union, contractor and commission spokesmen.

The Rev. W. J. Hodge, spokesmen for a coalition of nine predominantly Negro organizations, said the group will develop a plan of its own and call a new meeting to discuss it.

Dr. Martin Perley, commission executive director, said the newly appointed committee will stand by and see what the black group does before holding further meetings. "We're not concerned with who takes credit for this," he said. "We just want to see that something is done."

The debate over Negro workers and subcontractors in the construction industry has simmered off and on both locally and nationally for more than three years. The Committee of United Blacks was formed around the issue several months ago, and has issued several statements on it in recent weeks.

Hodge's announcement yesterday climaxed a sometimes stormy meeting in which:

✓ Labor union spokesmen acknowledged that their unions have often been closed to Negroes in the past and proposed an "outreach" program to bring more Negroes into their apprenticeship programs.

✓ Contractor spokesmen outlined their moves over the last three years to bring Negroes into unions and rapped civil rights groups, including several in the Committee for United Blacks, for not producing Negro applicants when specifically requested to do so.

✓ Two federal contract compliance officials warned that they were looking over everyone's shoulders and if something isn't done, they may have to move in to enforce equal opportunity pledges on federally financed projects.

The meeting started with an air of mutual cooperation as more than 50 representatives of government, contractors, unions and community groups gathered in rows of folding chairs in a third-floor conference room of the Metropolitan Sewer District Building.

Robert Vaughan, chairman of the commission's employment committee, said the meeting had been called to serve as a catalyst to develop a plan to get more Negroes into the construction industry.

"Minority groups for a number of years have been denied access to many of the building craft unions," said C. N. (Rip) Cochrane, secretary-treasurer of the Louisville Building and Construction Trades Council.

These bars no longer exist, he said,

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page B 1

Courier-Journal

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DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

"but it is very understandable why Negroes are skeptical of seeking out the unions—even if they were qualified."

Cochrane said his council, which represents 18 unions, is ready to join with contractors to set up an "outreach" program to bring more Negroes into apprenticeship programs.

Stephen P. Gennett, assistant executive secretary of the General Contractors Association of Louisville, complained that contractors have too often been used as whipping boys for "so-called discriminatory hiring practices."

General contractors, he said, control only part of the employment in construction trades and they have been making strenuous efforts for the last three years to attract more Negro apprenticeship candidates.

A pre-apprenticeship program conducted by the contractor's association with union cooperation placed 22 Negroes and 50 whites in three unions in 1968 and seven Negroes and 47 whites in two unions in 1969, he said.

In addition, about 65 per cent of 104

persons placed in training programs of the local laborers union were Negroes, he said.

Gennett had harsh words for civil rights groups. "We have not received cooperation in terms of results from local agencies who point to the lack of blacks in the construction trades," he said.

He said the contractors endorse the outreach program and challenged "the black community to work with us."

It was at this point that Hodge, executive director of the Louisville chapter of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), read his prepared statement.

He said that the Committee of United Blacks is opposed to "any plan which is limited to the promotion of apprenticeship as the sole means by which blacks may enter the construction crafts."

Instead, he said, the committee wants black training programs outside normal apprenticeship programs, the immediate admittance of skilled black craftsmen into unions and a guaranteed maximum use of black contractors.

His group, he said, represents the Black Workers Coalition, the University of Louisville Black Student Union, the Opportunity Industrialization (OIC) Center, the Russell Area Housing Development Corporation, the Newburg Community Council, the Ministerial Coalition, the City-County Community Action Commission, the NAACP and Plymouth Settlement House.

Hodge said it will propose a more specific plan at a later time. In the meantime, he said no one in it will participate in any commission working committees.

However, Hodge was among those later appointed to the commission's committee to set up a Louisville plan. Others included U. B. Thomas, of the Black Workers Coalition; Phil Robinson, a commission member; Gennett, of the contractor's association; Cochrane, of the building unions; Sam Ezelle, executive secretary-treasurer of the Kentucky State AFL-CIO; Ed Crocker, of the OIC; Arthur Walters, of the Louisville Urban League, and Jim Doyle, of the Mechanical Contractors Association of Louisville.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Negro Coalition Claims Construction Job Bias

By LARRY WERNER
Courier-Journal Staff Writer

A coalition of Negro organizations accused the Louisville construction industry yesterday of excluding Negroes from construction projects, including the Village West moderate-income apartment complex at Ninth and Walnut.

The charge was made at a press conference yesterday, where representatives of the Negro organizations signed a resolution stating that "... the traditional exclusion of blacks in this (construction) industry can no longer be accepted."

The resolution claims that Negro contractors and subcontractors have received less than two-tenths of 1 per cent of the money spent by the Department of Housing and Urban Development in Jefferson County during the last "several" years.

Members of the coalition said yesterday that Negro contractors are not sufficiently informed of jobs open for bidding and suggested that an "extraordinary" effort should be made to get Negro contractors to bid.

15 Groups in Coalition

The Rev. F. G. Sampson, of the Kentucky Human Relations Commission, said at yesterday's press conference that the newly formed coalition includes about 15 organizations from the Negro community.

Included are representatives from such groups as the Black Student Union, the Black Workers Coalition, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Community Action Commission.

Their goal, according to the resolution, includes opportunities for Negro workers as well as Negro contractors and subcontractors.

"A cadre of black skilled craftsmen cannot emerge until labor union policies are adjusted to enable blacks to gain entry into these unions and access to training programs," the resolution states.

Although the resolution deals with exclusion of Negroes from all construction work in Louisville and Jefferson County, the emphasis was on Village West, which was delayed in the planning stage for almost five years and is now about 40 per cent complete.

Housing Now Is in Charge

Village West, an apartment complex being constructed on Urban Renewal land for families of moderate income, was taken over last summer by Housing Now, a non-profit housing corporation.

Last fall, Housing Now secured a contractor — Cox & Crawley General Contractors — and construction began.

The coalition said yesterday that construction of Village West, a federally insured project in a predominantly Negro area, should include Negro contractors and a large percentage of Negro workers.

But, the coalition said, neither the contractor nor subcontractors on the project are Negro-owned companies and only 17 Negro workers are among at least 78 persons employed on the job.

However, Jess Oakley, director of Housing Now, said yesterday that no Negro companies bid in the difficult process of obtaining a general contractor, and he added that Cox & Crawley handled the bidding of subcontractors.

Contractor Gives Views

And Frank Crawley said yesterday that his company received only one bid from a Negro subcontractor, "and his bid was more than twice the lowest bid."

Crawley said bidding for the project was advertised in all the normal trade publications.

He also said figures released by the coalition on the number of Negro workers on the job was wrong. He said his company and the subcontractors employ 34 Negroes on the Village West project.

"We don't have anything against colored contractors," Crawley said. "We'd be glad to work with them."

Sampson said the coalition plans to accomplish its goal through "negotiation."

"Unless we reach an agreeable conclusion, some kind of confrontation will follow," he added.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page A 4

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DO NOT DESTROY-FOIPA

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOUISVILLE (157-1161) DATE: 11/9/70

FROM : SA WARREN L. WALSH

SUBJECT: JUNTA OF MILITANT ORGANIZATIONS (JOMO)
RACIAL MATTERS

Attached in LHM form is a transcript of a recording of a program on radio station WAKY, Louisville, Ky., from 9 AM to 9:30 AM, 10/25/70. This program was recorded by SA WARREN L. WALSH through the use of a Panasonic Cassette. The tape recording of it has been filed in the 1A of captioned file.

It is noted that although the item in the 10/24/70 issue of the Louisville Times announcing the program stated the participants would be HENRI WILLIAMS, CLAUDE MC COLLUM, SHARON QUILLEN and DORIS ALLEN, the actual participants according to their identifying themselves at the end of the program were "Brother BUTCH T, KIMITHI KUYU, CLAUDE MC COLLUM and HENRI WILLIAMS."

2-157-1161 (JOMO)
1-157-815 (LESSER)
①-173-0-1131A (Black Workers Coalition)
1-100-197 (SCEF)
1-157-912 (Our Black Thing)
1-157-664 (Young Blacks for Progress)
1-157-599 (BULK)
1-157-996 (Black Liberation Front)
1-157-1033 (JOE WALLER)
1-157-1204 (Brother Butch T)
1-157-583 (KIMITHI (PH) KUYU)
1-157-915 (CLAUDE MC COLLUM)
1-157-1206 (HENRI WILLIAMS)
1-100-2271 (NAACP)
1-157-672 (MANFRED REID)
1-157-1208 (DORIS ALLEN)
1-157-1119 (SHARON QUILLEN)

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It is further noted that the participants during the program when answering Rev. LEO LESSER's (the moderator) questions did not identify themselves but on occasions LESSER would ask a specific individual by calling him by his first name to answer the question. In an effort to definitely establish the specific remarks made by each individual during the program, the tape recording of the program is being sent to the FBI Laboratory together with a copy of the attached and the Lab is being requested to identify on the attached the name of the individual making the various remarks.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Louisville, Kentucky

November 9, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

JUNTA OF MILITANT ORGANIZATIONS (JOMO)
RACIAL MATTERS

The following is a transcript of a recording of a program on Radio Station WAKY, Louisville, Kentucky, 9 AM, October 25, 1970, billed on TV page 7 of the Louisville Times of October 24, 1970, as a Black Community Report. --- Henri Williams, Claude McCollum, Sharon Quillen and Doris Allen express their Junta of Militant Organizations.

It is noted that although the news announcement reported that participants in the program would include Sharon Quillen and Doris Allen, there were no female voices included in the program. At the end of the program, as noted hereinafter, participants in addition to the moderator, Reverend Leo Lesser, identified themselves as "Brother Butch T, Kimithi Kuyu, Claude McCollum, Henri Williams."

Announcer

"Community Report with Reverend
Leo Lesser, Chairman of the Board of
the Black Workers Coalition

Reverend Leo
Lesser (Moderator)

"Our guests today are four members of a
newly formed Black organization in
Louisville, JOMO. What do the letters
JOMO stand for?

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

JUNTA OF MILITANT ORGANIZATIONS (JOMO)

Answer by
Unidentified
Voice

Junta of Militant Organizations

Moderator

"How long has the organization been in existence?

Answer by
Unidentified
Voice

"Approximately two months

Moderator

"Could you explain your political platform?

Answer by
Unidentified
Voice

"Our political platform deals with meeting the group interest of the people, which entails going out and actually finding out what the people need and wish to do.

"Like we're primarily concerned with addressing ourselves to the immediate need of people within the Black Colony. An important point of our political platform is that we consider what has been called Black community, ghetto, the terminology of the white man Mr. Moynihan, as being a colonized situation. We believe Black people of this country have been colonized over the years by the white people and that they are exploited as of the unintelligible Colony. We view the police force as being part of an overall occupying Army that is put into the Colony to keep the colonial subjects in line.

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Moderator

"Claude, does JOMO have any major political objectives?

Answer by
Unidentified
Voice

"Yes, major political objective is to form the Institute of Black Unity. The Institute of Black Unity is an institute which will bring together our answer to the Black community--the working relationship so that there be minimization of waste of manpower. We have very few, very little Black people who are capable of, who have sufficient skill to deal with the problems which exist in the Black community. Also to avoid a duplication of programs that we see happening all over the country.

Moderator

"The name JOMO would also imply that it is a formation of organizations as well as individuals--especially the word militant. Does that mean that only militant organizations are eligible for membership in JOMO?

Answer by
Unidentified
Voice

"We consider all Black people militants. You know, Black people have had a continued history of militancy and passive resistance to oppression. Like we think it's extremely important to point out that Doctor King was a militant, just as much as Malcolm X was. Like his tactic was non-violence but his soul was extremely militant and the way we look at it is Black people is unintelligible being able to resist the oppression forced on them by the society, has had to live in a militant society all through history. So, it is not a question of can only militant organizations join, it's a question of is the organization ready to come into a unified position to move for the betterment of our people.

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Moderator

"Kuyu, what programs does JOMO plan to initiate in the immediate future?

Answer by
Unidentified
Voice

"In the immediate future we have intentions of, primarily after the UHURU conference, of setting up day care program, and within the day care program we will have child clothing program, breakfast program. There will be some form of educational program, and we have also in the future, of having an enlarging of the education program.

Moderator

"How would your breakfast program differ from the Federally financed programs in the schools all over and the one that is being started by the adults of the community.

Answer by
Unidentified
Voice

"Well, first of all, our breakfast program will be a free breakfast program. We're not going to charge 5¢ nor 10¢ for our breakfast program. I think our organization is set up in dealing with the oppression of Black people. Our organization is set up to deal with the needs of Black people and I think the other through the school system, I am definitely sure that their intentions were not to deal with the oppression of Black people. I think that it was primarily a thing of, you know, you give a child a bowl of rice in one hand and then in the other hand you have another type of propaganda of dealing with the child's mind, and I think the system now knows that, you know, they can easily deal with Black people by their needs or denying their needs and giving them a little part of something else. So like our intention

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is to have a program so that people can come around in conference--they can be comfortable around each other. We are not going to have all kinds of funny hang-ups--that people will come in with a suit or tie or the baby must be clean or can't be wet or things like this and I think that in their programs they have that type of hang-up.

"You know, like another important thing is that for a long time the Government has unintelligible unintelligible paternalistic attitude toward Black people. You know and this is a well known thing. One of the things we try to do, among the feelings we're trying to generate in the Black Colony is the feeling among Black people that we can do something for ourselves. So, like the program that we're trying to implement, our whole day care center program, is designed with a self-help context to it.

Moderator

"Butch, does JOMO have a central headquarters here in Louisville?

Answer by
Unidentified
Voice

"Yes, it does. It's located at 3208 West Broadway.

Moderator

"That's next door to the Southern Conference Education Fund isn't it?

Answer by
Unidentified
Voice

"Yes, it is.

JUNTA OF MILITANT ORGANIZATIONS (JOMO)

Moderator

"Well, being located in that vicinity does JOMO have any kind of coalition with SCEF, Henry?

Answer by
Unidentified
Voice

"No, to be about as blunt as we can. In dealing with SCEF, we're next door to SCEF because there is no other available space. It's simply a question of we need office space and we need materials but as far as a working alliance or organizing or meeting the needs of people, we feel that SCEF, for one thing is a white organization, can't justify actually being in the Black Colony. For another thing, we feel that SCEF, because they are a white organization, cannot meet the needs of Black people. So, we don't now or we don't ever in the foreseeable future plan to have any kind of coalition with SCEF.

Moderator

"Kuyu, what in fact is your opposition to working with so-called white radical groups?

Answer by
Unidentified
Voice

"Well, first of all, I have no problem in working with white radical groups. It all depends on what we'll be working on. I don't feel, of course I'm speaking primarily to what I see existing in this country, I don't feel that this country has any white radicals. I think the type radical that we have been labeling as white radicals are rascals and I think that they have been coming under all kinds of different colors--different ways of trying to say to Black people that we are ready to help you, but at the same time they are talking about air pollution and clear water. I think that when you talk about working with white people, you are going to have to define exactly what kind of work that we are going to do with the white people--

JUNTA OF MILITANT ORGANIZATIONS (JOMO)

white rascals. I think that if the white rascals feel they want to deal with or work with Black people, I think they should go to an unintelligible Black organization and say what can I do and let the Black organizations tell white people--white rascals, what they can do. I think that the people are starving. We need food. We need clothing. We need heat. We need housing. We need better education. We need better school facilities. We need more Black oriented teachers and the white rascals are going to come up and talk about air pollution! Then the first think that I'll be thinking is I'm going to give him a cup of pollution. I'll blow some smoke in his face and let him clean that up. But, basically I don't see any white radicals that are created or being born at this particular time now but whenever, then we can work with white so-called radicals, but right now I don't see it.

I'd like to point out at this time that another thing that Black organizations do not like to deal with white organizations is because of the terror tactics that white organizations are using now. At a time when Black people are trying to terminize (Phonetic) our problems, to deal with them ourselves, the public and press unintelligible unintelligible unintelligible that Black organizations was not actually unintelligible it was self-defense and now at a time when white organizations are actually doing the bombing, the bomb scare threats, this is causing legislation in the nation's Government to stop bomb threats and bombings, and this legislation would be aimed primarily at Black people and we

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will bear the brunt of any law enforcement that comes down so we feel that white radicals are hurting our cause now in 1970.

"A little more on it. Let's look at the Chicago 1 trial. I say Chicago 1 because primarily Brother Bobby Seale is the one that is suffering from that whole set up. Now there were 8 but you never heard of anything but Chicago 7, Chicago 7, and I think the so-called white rascals they perform, they put on theater acts inside the courtroom, they played with the Judge, they got upon the Judge's table, they cursed everybody out and hollered. You know, it was a clown's show. And, when Bobby Seale, when Brother Bobby Seale's mouth was taped and was forced out of the courtroom didn't no one---didn't no one--didn't no white rascals say anything about it. Now what's you got? The same white rascals are writing books now.

"The Chicago 7 and 1 Black, you know.

"Brother Joe Waller, National Chairman of JOMO, says part of the whole issue was the right to demonstrate and after the fiasco that the 7 white rascals put on in the courtroom, nobody talked about the right to demonstrate any more. Everyone is talking now about the restrictions placed on people in the courtroom and now the Black Panther 21 has to come before the courtroom that has more fascist restrictions, has been placed on the people they will have to face as a result of white rascal actions.

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Moderator

"Well, in the event a so-called white radical or rascal group came to JOMO and asked what can we do, what would your answer be to the group?

Answer by
Unidentified
Voice

"Well, first thing I would say is that you know what to do. There is no use your coming to me asking me what can I do. You know the Black people are starving. You know Black people need clothes. You know as we know that Black people have inferior educations and don't come up to me talking about what can you do. You know what to do, whatever the case.

"Excuse me brother, right on.

"I'll say this for the white organizations when they do come, come with some resources. You really want to help. We'll tell you exactly how to move and what to do. You better come with some resources. Don't come jiving cause we don't have time to jive.

"Like you know what's part of the unintelligible unintelligible unintelligible unintelligible unintelligible unintelligible of the white organizations and that are adjusting themselves to the wide series class analysis. They are talking about a Marxist-- the working class of the proletarian -- would come up and overthrow the ruling class, the so called bourgeoisie of this country; but looking at it realistically what ideology do they expound? They do it by sitting here talking about running around the Black community trying to

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organize. They would deal with the myth in this country of unifying the working class. They would be out combating racism in white workers.

Moderator

"As members of JOMO, how do you feel about the Black Panther Party?

Answer by
Unidentified
Voice

"The Black Panther Party, we feel that they are allies in the struggle with Black people union. We express out solidarity with all Black organizations, but as in reality there are certain points that any Black organization by the virtue it's formed and set its policies, would differ from another organization that has also set up-- set itself up in Black policies. There are certain points such as the working class being that we differ with the Panthers and also their standing on coalition with white rascal organizations, but again we express solidarity with the Panthers as we express solidarity with NAACP, SCLC and any other Black organizations.

"We love the Panthers. We figure like anyone else, free Bobby Seale cause we believe Black political prisoners should definitely be freed in this country as a persecuted Black organization. We believe that each Black organization in this country should unite behind the question of solidarity with the Black Panther Party.

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Moderator

"Would you consider a Black person arrested for overtime parking a political prisoner?"

Answer by
Unidentified
Voice

"Any Black person arrested in America is a political prisoner. There is no question about it."

Moderator

"On what do you base this?"

Answer by
Unidentified
Voice

"Well, first of all, like if this country and its system is corrupt and they haven't met the needs of its Black people, and if this country right here is a part of the Black 4--they are a part of the whole colonized structure and their whole primarily objective is to unintelligible unintelligible unintelligible Black people, in so far as America is concerned is to keep those people colonized, keep them separated and this country hasn't as of yet met the needs of the people---of Black people---and speaking for his Black people in Asia and Africa--their intentions of draining Africa and Asia of all their mineral resources, setting up---setting up one of us, trucking one of us into education system that we will go over to Africa and Asia trying to tell Africans and Asians that this country loves Black people, that in itself will show that this Brother is a political prisoner regardless to what he do. He is a political prisoner because the law set up was not set up to his interests. The only kind of cat that can get justice is when the cat--Uncle Tom, no I won't call him Uncle Tom--Uncle Fred, Uncle Charlie, whose got a lot of bread to pay off some fat Judge to turn him

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loose---unless he wants to be a Mod Squad. Like we said anybody in this country is a political prisoner whether he is movement oriented or not he is a political prisoner in this country. Any kind of country, you know like this country, do Black people, you know, he is a political prisoner.

Moderator

"Where do you see the Black movement in Louisville going, what direction is it going to take, Kuyu?

Answer by
Unidentified
Voice

"I see a movement in Louisville like I would picture the movement in Mississippi or in New York. I think that Louisville is the South just like this country is the South---like moving from up South to down South. I think that the Louisville movement is going to grow like the movement in Africa, Asia and other parts of the South of this country, and I think that if the laws and things keep, in which they are going to, keep not to the interests of the Black people, I think that sooner or later that Black people are going to say that now I see what's going on and now it's time for me to act and not to react.

"I feel that Black people are much more aware of what's going on in the country and are more willing to stand up and speak out and to unintelligible unintelligible.

"JOMO is sponsoring a UHURU conference next week, the 29th, 30th and 31st of this month, October and November 1 and at this conference the overall purpose

JUNTA OF MILITANT ORGANIZATIONS (JOMO)

will be to set up the Institute for Black Unity which will be the center for working relationship among Black organizations and Black people in general in the vicinity of Louisville and I would like to take this time to extend to the general public to come to the UHURU conference, all 4 days to be held at the University of Louisville. Registration is on Thursday, October 29. It starts at 4 PM and lasts til 8 PM. I will be in Room 39 in the University Center Building on the Belknap Campus of the University of Louisville.

Moderator

"At the conference are you going to use any national personalities or will the speakers and what not be local people?

Answer by
Unidentified
Voice

"Brother Ken Phillips of the NAACP will speak. He will primarily address himself to the question of the necessity of unity between Black organizations. Brother Manfred Reid will speak. He will address himself primarily to the question of economics within the Black community. Brother Claude McCollum of the University of Louisville Black Student Union will speak and will address himself to the question of coalition between organizations on college campuses.

Moderator

"Butch, Louisville has had many Black or semi-Black organizations, to name a few, Our Black Thing, Young Blacks for Progress, BULK, Black Liberation Front. These organizations all have faded away. Do you think JOMO is here to stay and if so, why?

JUNTA OF MILITANT ORGANIZATIONS (JOMO)

Answer by
Unidentified
Voice

"Yes, I do. I do believe JOMO will be here to stay simply because they see the problems of the Black people within the Colony. They realize that Black people in Louisville have been struggling just as the people in Africa for the past 200 years. We come to the assumption that we are here to help the people and that's going to be our main objective.

"To the knowledge not just to the assumption, to the knowledge.

Moderator

"What strength do you find in JOMO that was absent in the other organizations we mentioned?

Answer by
Unidentified
Voice

"Well, I feel first of all I see a well-disciplined organization. I see people who are concerned and people who understand the whole colonial structure, and, I must stress again a well disciplined organization, because when I speak of the word discipline I mean merely not people who are going to talk, but people who are ready to get out and do some work regardless of what it will cost. If the work calls for 5 o'clock in the morning when there is snow on the ground and you have to get up and meet some people, pass out some handbills, or talk to some people, I think that JOMO has people ready to deal with this.

"Well, you know, a weak point--like you recognize any organization is going to have certain weak points because the whole thing is human and nobody's perfect--but like JOMO has several very positive points and as Kuyu brought out

JUNTA OF MILITANT ORGANIZATIONS (JOMO)

we feel that we see the issue before us with crystal clarity and we are ready, more than ready, to move in a positive and ascertive vein toward meeting the needs of the colonized and oppressed Black people.

"Also, JOMO in being a disciplined organization has stopped using--use at a minimum--the revolutionary rhetoric that is running around the country, like we find a lot of our brothers, who they may not intentionally do this, but they will stand up and espouse this philosophy and that philosophy. It really does not help Black people. Some of them run around calling themselves revolutionaries and also white rascals are running around calling themselves white revolutionaries, and at this particular time in the history of the United States, calling yourself a revolutionary will become highly dangerous, in that Senator Eastland of Mississippi, Democrat of Mississippi, has convened the Internal Security Committee in the House of the Senate to deal with the term revolutionary, and to deal with the whole revolutionary movement and he is trying to make the word--anyone who calls himself a revolutionary--a clear and present danger in the United States, which means when you call yourself a revolutionary you are subject to be in jail.

"You know, JOMO has stopped running around using such revolutionary rhetoric.

"And also, I was listening to the radio yesterday and on the news it broadcast that President Millhouse, or Millhead or whatever it is, Nixon has declared

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war on all monkey see, monkey do revolutionists. I have never yet been able to understand where he gets monkey see, monkey do unless he has the intention of joining the monkey do's.

Moderator

"JOMO has its National Headquarters in Florida I believe and the Chapter here is based in Louisville. Now why was it necessary to go out of the state and become a part of an organization that was not based here in Louisville or Kentucky? Are you saying in essence that there is not enough expertise among the Blacks here in Louisville to form Black organizations?

Answer by
Unidentified
Voice

"No, we feel that Black people here will have to move toward their own liberation—psychological, emotional, spiritual, mental as well as physical. But part of it was that we found certain definite advantages in becoming part of the National organization. For one thing, well let me go back, Brother Joe Waller came here first during the days of the Liberation Front.

Moderator

"Brother Waller is the National Chairman?

Answer by
Unidentified
Voice

"He is the National Chairman, that's right.

"He came here first during the days of the Liberation Front and many of the members of the Liberation Front are with our organization, but Brother Joe Waller went back to Florida and eventually the Liberation Front faded so when he came

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back later he found the beginning of a loosely knit organization, the one we had already formed, an information center that we had some root grass communications that we had already developed, not as a central organization, but as individuals working together, actually a degree of rapport with the colonial subjects. So what Brother Waller suggested to us was that we come in under the auspices of a National organization with the ideology that was very highly similar to the thing that we were seeking, and we thought it over and we met on it and we looked at the advantages, one thing we would have a National publication on our side, we would be able to broaden the scope of the Louisville struggle to much wider level and have more people see and understand the degree of oppression that the colonized Black person in Louisville faces, and so we took advantage of this opportunity.

Moderator

"How does JOMO stand money wise? Does any particular organization fund you, Henry?

Answer by
Unidentified
Voice

"No, absolutely not. Right now as far as the question of funds goes, JOMO is not the richest organization in the world by far, but as far as being funded by any one centralized organization, no, we won't even accept funds from any centralized organization. In fact, for the Louisville Chapter of JOMO to be funded it would take an OK from the National Headquarters in Florida, and as of now Brother Joe Waller of the National Headquarters isn't accepting

JUNTA OF MILITANT ORGANIZATIONS (JOMO)

funding from any centralized organization either.

"Fact of the matter, we don't take over \$500 from any one person.

Moderator

"I understand that JOMO has an official newspaper. What's the name of the paper?

Answer by
Unidentified
Voice

"The name of the paper is the Burning Spear.

Moderator

"How often is it published?

Answer by
Unidentified
Voice

"It is published every two weeks.

Moderator

"What's the price of the paper?

Answer by
Unidentified
Voice

"25¢ donation.

Moderator

"We want to thank you for being our guests today. Our guests today have been members of JOMO. They are:

Answer by
Voice
Identifying
Self as

"Brother Butch T.

JUNTA OF MILITANT ORGANIZATIONS (JOMO)

Answer by "Kimithi Kuyu
Voice
Identifying
Self as

Answer by "Claude McCollum
Voice
Identifying
Self as

Answer by "Henri Williams
Voice
Identifying
Self as

Announcer "This has been Black Community Report
with Reverend Leo Lesser, Chairman of
the Board of the Black Workers Coalition."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Worker's Grievance Was Processed, Union Official Says

A union official yesterday denied claims by a fired Negro worker at the B. F. Goodrich Co. chemical division plant that the union failed to process his grievance complaint against the company.

Robert Smyzer, a member of Local 72 of the Distillers, Rectifying Wine and Allied Workers International Union of America, made the complaint Sunday at a meeting of the Black Workers Coalition.

"The local union and I are at a loss to understand the allegations that have appeared in the newspapers," said Donald E. Thornton, Local 72 vice-president.

Thornton said the union filed Smyzer's grievance and immediately submitted it to the company management with Smyzer's knowledge. He said the company denied the grievance.

According to terms of the contract, the union immediately submitted the matter to arbitration," Thornton said. A copy of the request for arbitration was sent to Smyzer, and this is where the matter stands, Thornton said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page A 6

Louisville Times

Louisville, Ky.

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MAY 27 1970	
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Black Coalition Plans Protest Against Alleged Bias at Plant

The Black Workers Coalition yesterday announced plans to protest alleged racial discrimination and inadequate union representation at the B.F. Goodrich Co. chemical division plant on Bells Lane.

The coalition voted to seek a meeting with officials of the Distillers Rectifying Wine and Allied Workers, International Union of America, Local 72, to discuss union representation of a fired Negro worker.

The organization also decided to demonstrate this afternoon in front of the Goodrich retail tire store at 717 S. First, to protest alleged ill-treatment of Negro workers at the chemical plant.

About 20 Negro employees at Goodrich complained of discriminatory practices at the plant at yesterday's coalition meeting, according to U. B. Thomas Jr., coalition chairman.

Thomas said the coalition has asked for a conference Wednesday with Donald E. Thornton, union vice-president, to discuss the May 12 firing of Robert Smyzer.

Smyzer, who was fired for alleged insubordination, felt the union "did not properly process" his grievance, Thomas said.

Grievance 'Is Still Live'

Union representatives could not be reached for comment, but a company spokesman said the union had filed Smyzer's grievance.

"The grievance is still what I call a live grievance. We (the company) answered them and now the next step is up to the union," said H. P. McMath, Goodrich industrial-relations manager.

McMath added that he knew of no discrimination or unrest among workers at the chemical division plant.

Thomas said today's planned demonstration was not directed at the retail

store but was an effort "to let folks know about how black people are treated at Goodrich."

The demonstration is being held at the store rather than the plant "because we don't wish to stop work at the plant," Thomas said.

The main grievance is with the union, Thomas said, and "we will demonstrate at the plant if we have to."

The Black Workers Coalition was formed in February to work for better working conditions and equal employment benefits for Negro workers in business and industry.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page A 17

Louisville Times

Louisville, Ky.

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LG&E Agrees to Discuss Black Militant's Complaint

Edwin Hill, a Louisville black militant who was recently discharged from employment with the Louisville Gas and Electric Company, received assurances last Sunday from the Black Workers Coalition that all effort will be made to obtain his reinstatement.

Coalition chairman U. B. Thomas Jr., at the regular organization meeting held at the Community Methodist Church, said LG&E president B. Hudson Milner has agreed to open discussion on the Hill case.

Hill alleged that he was fired from the company because of his militancy in attempting to improve the conditions of black workers. A company spokesman claimed Hill was fired for "excessive rules violations and excessive absenteeism."

Hill alleged and won a charge of racial discrimination against LG&E in 1967 when the Kentucky Human Rights Commission ruled in favor of Hill and James Kiphart after investigations of a series of complaints.

Specifically, the Human Rights Commission ordered LG&E to institute the following remedial programs:

1. Assign employees to lockers and showers and to operate restrooms and eating facilities on a non-discriminatory basis in the Stores Department. Future assignments of lockers and showers and the operation of restrooms and eating facilities in the Stores Department will be made without regard to race, color, religion or national origin.

2. LG&E will encourage the company Employees Association to conduct its activities on a non-discriminatory basis.

3. LG&E will post on a bulletin board at its 7th and Ormsby and South Service Centers, its Cane Run, Paddy's Run, and Waterside Stations and the principal field location of its Special Construction Department Forces, informational notices of all job openings officially posted on the bulletin board in its personnel office waiting room for at least one week

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

Louis. Defender

Louis., Ky.

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3-12-70

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Title:

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APR 29 1970
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day, Monday through Friday, before such positions are filled.

4. The company will not refuse to consider any applicant for a posted opening because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

5. No later than January 1, 1968, LG&E will formulate a plan designed to assure thereafter that persons hired for line crews and transferees from other departments to line crews will be assigned to such crews without regard to race, color, religion or national origin.

While agreeing to conciliate the complaints made by Hill and Kiphart, LG&E expressly denied having violated the Kentucky Civil Rights Act.

In other business at Sunday's meeting, the Black Workers Coalition scheduled conferences with E.I. duPont de Nemours & Co. to present complaints that discriminatory practices are used against black workers who qualify for promotion. A charge of discrimination against

general contractors who are building Village West a housing development between Ninth and Walnut, was made by black sub-contractors who claimed refusal by white companies to accept their low bids.

Layon Clark, a Tube Turns black employee, complained to the coalition that the United Steelworkers union failed to adequately represent him after his "wrongful dismissal" from the plant. The organization promised to investigate the allegations.

The Black Workers Coalition was organized here with a cadre of black workers from International Harvester Company who led a "Black Monday" work stoppage to dramatize alleged injustices at the South Louisville plant. The differences at Harvester were quickly settled by conciliatory agreement.

The investigating committee of the coalition is composed of Thomas, Roger Kelly, Raymond Gazaway, and the Rev. Leo Lesser.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Negro Workers, Pipe Maker Settle Grievance

In response to a request by the Black Workers Coalition, the management of Kentucky Concrete Pipe Co., 3212 Woodland Ave., has agreed to remodel its employee locker room.

At a one-hour Saturday meeting with U. B. Thomas Jr., coalition chairman, the firm's manager, Robert L. Hockensmith, agreed to form a single locker room out of two separate rooms now being used. To complaints that the existing facilities are in poor physical condition, Hockensmith also agreed to have the new room painted and the plumbing facilities inspected.

The company employs about 20 Negro and 13 white workers, and the coalition objected that one locker room was being used by the Negroes and the other by the whites.

Hockensmith said the two races do separate but "on their own accord." He said there are "no signs" restricting use of the facilities.

Hockensmith said he would immediately hire workmen to take out the concrete-block wall separating the two rooms. He said this same request had been made earlier in the week by Local 576 of the Laborers International Union of North America.

The coalition was formed earlier this year to upgrade Negro working conditions in the Louisville area.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 8 3

Courier-Journal

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

LG&E, Coca-Cola Charged With Racial Discrimination

Charges of racial discrimination have been made against the Louisville Gas and Electric Company (LG&E) and the Louisville Coca-Cola Bottlers by the Black Workers Coalition.

The complaints were made by an unidentified woman employee of the Coca-Cola Company and Edwin Hill, a former employee of LG&E. The woman complained of "repressive" action taken against her and other black employees by a foreman of Coca-Cola. Hill, 34, one of two employees who took charges of racial discrimination against LG&E in 1968, charges that he was dismissed because of alleged insubordination after he was absent from work on sick

leave.

Taylor of the Coca-Cola Company and Curtis Craig of the Louisville Gas and Electric Company both stated they have not received any official complaints about the two.

"The Coca-Cola situation will be given top priority at the coalition next meeting," said the Rev. Leo Lesser, executive board chairman of the Black Workers Coalition. "First we will talk with the black workers and get their feelings and any information they might have and then attempt to arrange a meeting with management to discuss the charges."

The executive board decided to investigate the complaints at its Monday meeting.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

Louis. Defender

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Unions Must Aid Negroes, Ezelle Says

By MIKE BROWN

Courier-Journal Staff Writer

Trade unions must bend over backwards not only to recruit Negroes but also to "make them feel welcome," Sam Ezelle, executive-secretary and treasurer of the Kentucky State AFL-CIO, told Louisville's Black Workers Coalition yesterday.

Although not always open in the past, unions now are "anxious" to attract Negroes into apprenticeship programs, Ezelle told the 25 Negroes meeting in Community Methodist Church, 677 S. 40th.

"But whatever we have done so far (to recruit Negroes) hasn't been enough," he admitted.

The Black Workers Coalition was formed last month to upgrade Negro workers in the Louisville area and confront companies it believes to be discriminating. It claims 250 members.

L. B. Thomas Jr., coalition chairman, told the gathering that because most unions have "always been lily white" Negroes "feel they're not wanted" and are hesitant to join. Also, Negroes too often receive an inferior education and are ill-equipped to meet union requirements, he said.

Thomas said Ezelle was invited to advise the coalition how it — together with the unions, public officials, the boards of education, and community groups — could set up a "pre-apprenticeship program." Such a program, Thomas said, would encourage young Negroes to join the unions and equip them with necessary skills.

Though Ezelle never actually discussed a pre-apprenticeship program, he promised that he and other members of his staff will meet and advise any group of young Negroes. Sympathizing with the Negro's "understandable reluctance" to join a union, Ezelle suggested that a union representative address each senior class at Central High School.

Ezelle also said he was concerned that

the Negro community might consider the qualifying exams given to prospective apprentices as "a kind of kangaroo test" to keep Negroes out of unions.

He suggested a Negro should be present at each testing to allay fears among Negro applicants.

The president of Local 70 of the Iron Workers Union, John Bruce, who accompanied Ezelle, said he would have a Negro administer his union's next apprenticeship exam.

Although Local 70 has no Negro journeymen and only three Negro apprentices, Bruce insisted "We're trying our darndest to get blacks in." He said the union could not induce Negroes to apply.

Thomas several times said that unions are "a white thing" and a union-recruiting add on a bulletin board in Central High School is not enough to remove the Negro's "inferiority complex."

The 1½-hour meeting was good-natured. Thomas said afterwards he was impressed by Ezelle's "enthusiasm" toward recruitment of young Negroes.

Also at yesterday's meeting, the coalition decided to ask officials of the Tube Turns Division of the Chemetron Corp. and Local 6828 of the United Steelworkers of America to attend the next coalition meeting. The coalition is investigating Tube Turns' dismissal last month of a Negro worker, Lavon Clark.

Also, Thomas said the coalition was "not satisfied" with last Monday's meeting with officials of the local E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. plant about allegedly unfair promotion policies for Negro workers. He said the coalition will seek a second meeting.

Finally, Thomas warned that the coalition will demonstrate against "several plants" as soon as the weather is warmer. He refused to identify which plants have been selected, but said they are guilty of discrimination.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page B 1

Courier-Journal

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Bias Charge Not Justified, Union Asserts

The president of United Steelworkers Local 6828 said in a telephone interview yesterday that the employment record of a Negro discharged last month by the Tube Turns Division of the Chemetron Corp. did not "justify" union intervention.

The official, Howard F. Board, was commenting on action taken by the Louisville Black Workers Coalition at a Sunday meeting in which Layon Clark, the discharged employee, complained that the union had not represented him properly. The coalition decided to seek a meeting with Board.

According to coalition chairman U. B. Thomas Jr., Clark was discharged for "extensive absenteeism and failure to call in." But, Thomas said, Clark insisted his dismissal was too severe, since in two years he missed only seven days in addition to 1½ months of justifiable absence.

However, Board said yesterday that when Clark was discharged the matter was immediately reviewed by the union's grievance committee. It was found "there was nothing we could do in view of Clark's complete record," Board said.

CAB Company Answers

The union president said he would be glad to discuss Clark's case with the coalition. But Edgar Swartz, director of industrial relations at Tube Turns, said the company had no comment on the matter.

Also at Sunday's meeting, Thomas said the Checker Cab Co. was criticized for allegedly not employing Negro mechanics and office help and for not allowing Negro drivers to deliver telegrams.

Joseph Zarembo, company treasurer, admitted yesterday that Checker now has no Negro mechanics or dispatchers, but said the management does not discriminate and is badly in need of mechanics, white or Negro.

Zarembo denied that Checker prevents Negro drivers from delivering telegrams, although he said requests by the Western Union Telegraph Co. for specific drivers are honored.

H. V. McFarland, operations manager for Western Union's Louisville office, said cab drivers are sometimes called to supplement the office's own delivery force. Requests for specific drivers would be made only because those drivers are more familiar with the area and the Western Union "routine," he said.

Meanwhile, coalition officials refused to comment on the outcome of their meeting yesterday afternoon with officials of the E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. plant about complaints that Negro employees there are not promoted fairly.

However, Lyle M. Cressey, the plant manager, called the session "an amiable one" in which the company outlined its position on job promotions. "And I'm not sure, but I believe we satisfied them," Cressey said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page A 8

Courier-Journal

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New Group Busy**Coalition to Investigate
Negro's Job Dismissal**By **MIKE BROWN**

Courier-Journal Staff Writer

Louisville's **Black Workers' Coalition** will seek a meeting with the president of Local 6828 of the United Steelworkers of America to investigate a Negro's complaint that the local did not represent him properly last month when he was discharged from the Tube Turns Division of the Chemtron Corp., 2900 W. Broadway.

The action was decided yesterday at the coalition's weekly meeting at Community Methodist Church, 677 S. 40th. The group was formed four weeks ago to upgrade Negro employees in the Louisville area.

Lavon Clark, a Tube Turns employee for two years, was discharged by the company because of "extensive absenteeism and failure to call in," according to coalition chairman U. B. Thomas Jr.

Other Complaints Filed

However, Clark—claiming that he missed only seven days in addition to 1½ months of justifiable absence—charged that the company's action was too severe, according to Thomas.

Thomas said that if the meeting with the local's president indicates Clark's dismissal was beyond the union's control, the coalition then will ask to meet with officials of Tube Turns.

Also at yesterday's meeting, complaints were leveled against the Checker Cab Co., according to Thomas. He said coalition members criticized the company for not having Negro mechanics and office help and for not allowing Negro drivers to deliver telegrams.

Thomas said that members also complained that no sub-contracts were

awarded to Negro firms in the construction of Village West, a low-rent housing project being built at Ninth and Walnut.

However, Thomas said no action will be taken immediately in either matter because the coalition already "has too many irons in the fire."

Ezelle Meeting Sought

Coalition members are meeting at 5:30 p.m. today with officials of the local E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. plant about complaints that Negro employees are not promoted fairly, Thomas said. Also, according to Thomas, B. Hudson Milner, president of the Louisville Gas & Electric Co., has agreed to discuss similar complaints against his company.

Sam Ezelle, executive-secretary and treasurer of the Kentucky State AFL-CIO, was to have been invited to yesterday's meeting to discuss integration of local unions. However, Ezelle was not notified, Thomas said, and will be asked to attend next week's session.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page A 10

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Black Workers Will Check Bias Charges at 2 Firms

The Black Workers Coalition yesterday decided to investigate complaints of racial discrimination at two major Louisville firms.

The coalition voted to request meetings to discuss the complaints with officials of the Louisville Gas & Electric Co. and the local plant of the E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

The LG&E complaint was lodged by Edwin Hill, one of two Negro workers who filed racial-discrimination complaints against the company two years ago. Hill said he was fired three weeks ago for insubordination.

The coalition plans to examine LG&E's performance in the hiring, training and upgrading of Negro workers, said U. B. Thomas, coalition chairman, after the coalition's weekly meeting.

Thomas said about 15 Negroes employed at Du Pont complained of racial discrimination at the plant in hiring and promotions, "and many think the unions

are not doing what they should do" in upgrading Negro workers.

About 50 workers representing several Louisville-area companies turned out for yesterday's meeting. The coalition was formed three weeks ago to seek an end to alleged job discrimination at Louisville-area plants.

Thomas said the coalition yesterday also decided to invite Sam Ezelle, executive secretary and treasurer of the Kentucky AFL-CIO, to its next meeting to discuss "setting up a program to integrate more blacks into the craft unions."

The coalition also plans to hold a press conference later this week to discuss its opening of a campaign to recruit 1,000 new members.

Thomas said whites were invited to attend the meetings and take part in the coalition's programs. The meetings are held each Sunday at 3 p.m. at Community Methodist Church, 677 S. 40th.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page A 13

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Black Workers Form Anti-Bias Coalition

A Black Workers Coalition has been organized in Louisville to direct a new anti-discrimination drive against area plants and businesses.

The group was organized by members of the Black Discrimination Committee, which organized the "Black Friday" walkout at International Harvester last December, and by Negro workers from seven other firms.

U. B. Thomas, a leader in the December walkout, has been selected temporary chairman of the coalition.

Worker representatives from some 20 major Louisville area firms have been invited to a meeting at 2 p.m. Sunday at the Community Methodist Church, 677 S. 40th, to elect permanent officers for the group.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page A 10

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